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☞ Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for this paper.

☞ Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direction.

☞ We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount:

Washington, D. C.	Par.	
Baltimore	Par.	
Philadelphia	Par.	
New York city	Par	
New York State	¾	per ct. dis.
New England	½	do.
New Jersey	¾	do.
Eastern Pennsylvania	¾	do.
Western Pennsylvania	1½	do.
Maryland	½	do.
Virginia	¾	do.
Western Virginia	1½	do.
Ohio	2¼	do.
Indiana	2¼	do.
Kentucky	2¼	do.
Tennessee	3½	do.
Michigan	3	do.
Canada	5	do.

L. P. NOBLE, *Publisher.*

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 31, 1848.

For the National Era.

FORM OF A PEACE PETITION.

1847–'48.

To the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States of America:

We the subscribers, inhabitants of ——— and vicinity, lovers of peace, believing the Mexican war to have been unjust in its beginnings, oppressive in its character and bearings upon all concerned, and worse than a blot upon the pages of our national history, beg leave respectfully to ask Congress *to take a reverse of measures upon the whole matter.* We wish there may be no more slave territory. We wish there may be no more war, nor cause of war. We therefore hope you may turn your attention to redressing the grievances of all who have been injured by said war, in America, and especially in Mexico. We desire that our nation may never attempt to acquire or hold any territory upon a plea of conquest. We wish restitution to be made, wherever it is yet possible, and the whole matter so disposed that a just and merciful God can again look complacently upon us, and those who have been enemies shall have the best inducements to friendship. And may the blessing of our Heavenly Father soon descend, in our country, upon a most merciful and noble-minded Government and People.

WARREN, (O.,) *October* 30, 1847.

MR. EDITOR: I was trained up in New England, to think that our country was the sweetest and noblest spot on earth—the city of refuge for the whole world—the great exemplar of free Governments—the nourisher of Christianity and Christian missionaries—the pioneer school of the useful arts and sciences—a name synonymous with integrity—of friendly and faithful commerce with all the nations of the earth—a spot where the sympathies of peace-loving Christianity have made the wilderness to blossom like the rose—where the gospel Sun has nourished up into life and fruitfulness many noble slips of the True Vine—a spot of early light and hope for the millennial morning, where the first daylight had gilded the tops of the mountains of our earthly Zion, before the present clouds had settled in blackness upon them. "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee." "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."

Although in some respects in unexampled prosperity, *our country now shows signals of distress.* Countrymen, the matter is known to you. A war of conquest, of oppression, waged by the United States of North America against a feeble sister Republic, in the middle of the nineteenth century! Men being slain by hundreds for no crime! A new national debt, to be worked out of the innocent laborers of America, to pay for the slaughter of unoffending human brothers, of the North as well as the South! Why, now, may not the rude barbarian, whose dark and remote shores our flag may visit, write upon its ample folds, "FRATRICIDE?" To what spot of earth shall he now look for a few rays of Heaven's reflected light, if God shall withdraw the light of his countenance from us? And what people will He next raise up to do His pleasure, if we are lost?

The memorial should be drafted in language *explicit, simple, kind*, and as *briefly* as the nature of the case will admit; and that without delay, unless it might be thought advisable to call a meeting to discuss the matter. When sufficiently circulated and signed, the memorial should be neatly folded or rolled up, and sent to some faithful member of the body to which it may be addressed, remembering that, *if it please God*, such efforts will have an effect upon legislators at the capital as well as voters at home; and we shall have done our duty. Whoever has anything to ask of the State or General Governments has no time to lose.

D. M. IDE.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE POOR COLORED ORPHANS.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in the time of trouble."

In 1844 an Asylum was started at Cincinnati, for the poor Colored Orphans of Ohio, by several benevolent ladies. They purchased a large building for $1,000, which is paid, except $100. The house needs repairing to the amount of $400, to make it comfortable and convenient for the reception of one hundred children, who will be received, if the means of support for them can be obtained.

The Asylum was chartered in 1845. It has nine faithful trustees and other *necessary* directors *only*; some of whom, Judge Bellamy Storer says, "I am personally acquainted with, and they have my *perfect* confidence; and, from the mode in which the institution is managed, I have no doubt that any contributions the agent may receive from the friends of the colored people will be faithfully and judiciously applied." And S. P. Chase, Esq., says: "*I know the institution to be every way worthy of aid.*"

There are only fifteen children in the Asylum at present; and the reason for this small number is the want of means to take care of a greater. The institution has never received any foreign help, but $100 from Philadelphia. It is for you, friends of God and his poor, to say whether the trustees shall have what is needed to carry on this great and good work. The trustees ask you, "*Shall we have one spot of earth—one house—where our poor and destitute may find relief and shelter from the storm?*" Who will say, yes? Hear what the *True Democrat*, of the 2d of October, says: "We trust that those who are called upon to give, will remember that our beautiful Republican laws do not extend the same blessing to *colored* children that they do to *white*; hence, if they are educated at all, it has to be accomplished by their own perseverance, against deep-rooted prejudice, and with what little they may obtain from benevolent friends." And the *Oberlin Evangelist*, of the 13th of October, speaks as follows: "The poor Colored Orphans of Ohio appeal to the philanthropists and Christians of our country for aid. State patronage befriends all other orphans, but passes by these on the other side. Other institutions for the blind, for the deaf and dumb, for the insane, find friends and patrons. Shall this, alone, established for a class not less helpless and desolate than they, appeal to the friends of bleeding humanity in vain? Who so affectingly dependent on humane charity as they whom public sentiment cramps with disabilities, and loads down with obloquy—for whom legislative care provides no instruction in their youth, and no succor in their poverty and sickness? Such a class as this, existing in a Christian land, must of course rest their cause on an appeal to the hearts of Christian and philanthropic men and women throughout the country. *Shall it be in vain?*" We repeat it, SHALL IT BE IN VAIN? God repeats it, SHALL IT BE IN VAIN? Should it be in vain, it will be regretted, when Jesus shall say, "As much as ye did it *not* unto one of the least of these, ye did it NOT unto me."

WILLIAM P. NEWMAN, *Agent.*

P. S. Money, provisions, articles of clothing, bedding, &c., will be thankfully received, and may be sent to the agent.

OBERLIN, LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO,
December 7, 1847.

For the National Era.

LINES FROM THE WORKSHOP.

TO REFORMERS AT THE SOUTH.

Hark from the land where pines the slave in fetters!
Heard ye that voice, in stern rebuke of wrong?
It speaks of hope—it says to the despairing,
Be firm, be strong.

The day has come when all unholy power
Shall tremble for its deeds of vengeance done,
Uplifted hands shall trace their crimson record
Before the sun.

Limits are set to the dark reign of terror,
Thank God! the South has men who dare to speak;
The chains of error, forged to last forever,
Begin to break.

Doomed is oppression, henceforth and forever;
Heaven nerve the arm that bursts the tyrant's band;
Hail to those spirits who shall yet deliver
"Their father land."

The strong old pillars of that Institution
Totter and tremble to their very base;
An earthquake's power, a mighty revolution,
Treads on apace.

God speed the day, we hail its glorious dawning—
Day that shall bless the free, and free the slave—
Day when the relics of that standing horror
Shall find a grave.

Oh! there is hope for poor, crushed human nature;
Smiles shall yet kindle on the cheek of toil;
The curse shall vanish, which with desolation
Hath swept your soil.

Onward, though wronged, defamed, and persecuted,
Scoff'd at, misrepresented, though ye all may be,
'Twere worth the price of all ye do or suffer,
Your homes to free.

No sabre crimsoned with the blood of battle,
No horrid footprints stained with human gore,
No cities sacked, no hearths in desolation;
No cannons roar;

No tears to stain or mar your glorious triumph;
Truth is the only weapon that ye wield;
Peace and good will the motto that ye blazon
Upon your shield.

There comes a day, and it shall crown you victors;
Such laurels as ne'er graced a Cæsar's brow
Shall yet be yours, though hot may be the conflict
Ye're waging now.

MECHANIC.

Troy, January 3, 1848.

For the National Era.

LETTER OF THEODORE PARKER, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[CONTINUED.]

IV.

EFFECTS OF SLAVERY ON POPULATION.

Let us next consider the Effects of Slavery on the Increase of Numbers, as shown by the great movements of the population in the North and South.

In 1790, the present free States—New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—contained 1,968,455 persons; the slave States, 1,961,372. In 1840, the same slave States—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky—contained 5,479,860; the same free States, 6,767,082. In fifty years, those slave States had increased 179 per cent.; those free States 243 per cent., or with 64 per cent greater rapidity.

In 1790, the entire population of all the slave States was 1,961,372; in 1840, including the new slave States, 7,334,431; while the population of the free States—including the new ones—was 9,728,922. The slave States had increased 279 per cent; the free, 394—the latter increasing with a rapidity 115 per cent. greater than the former.

In 1810, the new slave States—Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, and Kentucky—contained 805,991 persons; the new free States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan—contained but 272,324. But, in 1840, those new slave States, with the addition of Florida, contained 3,409,132, while the population of the new free States, with the addition of Wisconsin and Iowa, contained 2,967,840. In fifty years, the new slave States had increased 323 per cent., and the new free States 1,090 per cent.

In 1790, the whole free population of the present free States was 1,930,125; the free population of the present slave States and Territories was 1,394,847. The difference in the number of free persons in the North and South was only 535,278. But in 1840, the free population of the free States and Territories was 9,727,893; the free population of the slave States and Territories only 4,848,105; the difference between the two was 4,879,788. In fifty years, the free persons in the slave States had increased 247 per cent.; the free persons of the free States 404 per cent. It is true, something has been added to the North by immigration from abroad, but the accessions which the South has received by the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, by the immigration of enterprising men from the North, and by the importation of slaves, is perhaps more than adequate to balance the Northern increase by foreign immigration.

The Southern States have great advantages over the Northern, in soil, climate, and situation; they have a monopoly of the tropical productions so greatly sought by all Northern nations; they have superior facilities for the acquisition of wealth, and through that for the rapid increase of population. In some countries, the advance of both is retarded by oppressive legislation. Of this, the South cannot complain, as it will by and by appear. The new land lay nearer to the old Southern States than the old free States, and that not "infested with Indians" to the same extent with the soil since conquered and colonized by the emigrants from the Northern States. The difference of the increase of the two in wealth and numbers, is to be ascribed, therefore, to the different institutions of the two sections of the land.

V.

EFFECTS OF SLAVERY ON EDUCATION.

Let us now look at the effects of slavery on the intellectual, moral, and religious development of the people. The effect on the intellectual, moral, and religious condition of the *slave* is easily understood. He is only continued in slavery by restraining him from the civilization of mankind in this age. His mind, conscience, soul—all his nobler powers—must be kept in a state of inferior development, otherwise he will not be a slave in the nineteenth century, and in the United States. In comparison with the intellectual culture of their masters, the slaves are a mass of barbarians; still more emphatically, when compared with the free institutions of the North—they are savages. This is not a mere matter of inference; the fact is substantiated by the notorious testimony of slaveholders themselves. In 1834, the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia reported that the slaves "may justly be considered the Heathen of this country, and will bear comparison with the Heathen of any part of the world." "They are destitute of the privileges of the Gospel, and ever will be, under the present state of things." In all the slave States, says the Synod, there are "not twelve men exclusively devoted to the religious instruction of the negroes." Of the regular ministers, "but a very small portion pay any attention to them." "We know of but five churches in the slaveholding States built exclusively for their use," and "there is not sufficient room for them in the white churches for their accommodation." "They are unable to read, as custom, or law, and generally both, prohibit their instruction. They have no Bible—no family altars; and when in affliction, sickness, or death, they have no minister to address to them the consolations of the Gospel, nor to bury them with solemn and appropriate services." They may sometimes be petted and caressed as children and toys; they are never treated as men.

"Heathenism," says another Southern authority, "is as real in the slave States as in the South Sea Islands." "Chastity is no virtue among them [the slaves;] its violation neither injures female character in their own estimation, nor that of their mistress." Where there is no marriage recognised by the State or Church as legal and permanent between slaves—where the female slave is wholly in her master's power—how can it be otherwise? Said the Roman proverb, "Nothing is unlawful for the master to his slave." When men are counted as things, instruments of husbandry, separable limbs of the master, and retained in subjugation by external force and the prohibition of all manly culture, the effect of slavery on its victim is so obvious, that no more need be said thereof.

The effect of slavery on the intellectual, moral, and religious condition of the *free population* of the South, is not so obvious, perhaps, at first sight. But a comparison with the free States will render that also plain.

All attempts at the improvement of the humbler and more exposed portions of society, the perishing and dangerous classes thereof, originate in the free States. It is there that men originate societies for the Reform of Prisons, the Prevention of Crime, Pauperism, Intemperance, Licentiousness, and Ignorance. There spring up Education Societies, Bible Societies, Peace Societies, Societies for teaching Christianity in foreign and barbarous lands. There, too, are the learned and philosophical societies, for the study of science, letters, and art. Whence come the men of superior education, who occupy the pulpits, exercise the professions of law and medicine, or fill the chairs of the professors in the colleges of the Union? Almost all from the North, from the free States. There is preaching everywhere. But search the whole Southern States for the last seven-and-forty years, and it were hard to show a single preacher of any eminence in any pulpit of a slaveholding State—a single clergyman remarkable for ability in his calling, for great ideas, for eloquence, elsewhere so cheap—or even for learning! Even expositions and commentaries on the Bible, the most common clerical productions, are the work of the North alone.

Whence come the distinguished authors of America? The poets—Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier; historians—Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft; jurists—Parsons, Wheaton, Story, Kent; whence Irving, Channing, Emerson; whence all the scientific men, the men of thought, who represent the Nation's loftier consciousness? All from the free States, north of Mason and Dixon's line!

Few works of any literary or scientific value have been written in this country in any of the slave States; few even get reprinted there. Compare the works which issue from the press of New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, with such as come from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston—even from Lowell and Cincinnati; compare but the booksellers' stock in those several cities, and the difference between the cultivation of the more educated classes of the South and North is apparent at a glance.

But, leaving general considerations of this sort, let us look at facts. In 1671, Sir William Berkely, Governor of Virginia, said, "I thank God that there are no free schools nor printing presses [in Virginia,] and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years." In 1840, in the fifteen slave States and Territories, there were at the various primary schools 201,085 scholars; at the various primary schools of the free States 1,626,028. The State of Ohio alone had 218,609 scholars at her primary schools—17,524 more than all the fifteen slave States. South Carolina had 12,520 such scholars, and Rhode Island, 17,355. New York alone had 502,367.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the National Era.

THE DREAM.

The white man sat, at the close of day,
'Neath the vine-shade at his door,
Watching the bright light fade away
Far hill and valley o'er;
He mused, but not on the purple shade
Which in the valley slept,
Nor thought of the golden flood of light
Which the western hills enwrapt.

He looked upon ripening fields of grain,
That sway'd in the evening breeze,
Like waves which, when the sunset sinks,
Swell over the western seas;
On verdant lawn, and wooded knoll,
All bathed in the mellow light,
He gaz'd with an eye which seem'd to say,
'Tis a sweetly pleasant sight.

Ay, it was to him a pleasant sight;
For those fields of golden grain
Shall ere long swell his ample hoard
With the yellow gold of gain;
And the verdant fields and shadowy wood,
Which the hues of sunset dyed,
Were all his own; 'tis no wonder, then,
He should gaze on them with pride.

Adown the distant river's tide,
A palace of the wave
Gave to the wind her banners gay,
While faintly swelling stave
Stole through the twilight from her deck,
A sweet, familiar strain,
Which many a glorious deed has blent,
Columbia, with thy name.

He thought of the deeds his sires had done,
When broke was the tyrant's chain—
He thought of the freedom their blood had won
On many a battle plain—
He thought of his country's wealth and power,
Far felt over land and sea;
And he said in his heart, Oh! native land,
I well may be proud of thee.

He lean'd him back in his easy chair,
With drowsy, half-shut eye,
While the balmy evening silent drew
In her dusty mantle nigh.
As thus he sat, a wondrous change
Came hill and valley o'er,
And all to him seem'd wild and strange,
Till he knew the scene no more.

What form stalks forth in the twilight dim?
What shadow is on the air?
Whence comes that unknown visiter,
Mysterious—silent—there?
He bore him with a noble mien
And conquering hero's tread,
And a single eagle-feather graced
Like a plume his lofty head.

The blanket wrap'd round the tawny breast,
With an air a king might own—
The yellow deer-skin moccasin,
With jewel'd beads bestrown—
The raven lock—the eye of night,
The dark brows underneath—
And the wampum belt around him girt,
Proclaim him an Indian chief.

Like a sculptur'd hero of marble stone,
By some ruin'd temple grey,
Sublime 'mid pillars broken—prone—
In the moonbeam's doubtful ray
He stood, as motionless and stern—
With a look as high and bold,
And a port majestic as was e'er
Carved out in sculpture old.

With arm outstretch'd he pointed where
Fair fields so late had lain,
All glowing beneath the sunset's rays,
And rich with the golden grain.
Lo! leafy forests, tall and old,
Enshadow'd all the land;
And wild and free, by hill and stream,
Roam'd the Indian hunter band.

They chased the deer 'neath the arches high,
Or rous'd from his slumbering lair
The snarling wolf, the panther dread,
Or the black and surly bear.
Their drink drip'd down from the old grey rock,
Their couch was the bear-skin rude,
And by the wigwam fires they slept,
In Nature's solitude.

The stranger came to their hunting grounds,
From over the western sea;
He trampled upon their fathers' graves,
Beneath the greenwood tree;
His axe was heard in the forest still,
Ringing out in the grand old wood—
They were savage men, with fiery hearts—
They sought redress in blood.

But th' invader's rifle thin'd their ranks;
They were brave, but they fought in vain;
And the red man's bones were left to blanch
On hill-side and battle plain.
Oh! say not that 'twas bravely done,
Tell me not of the Indian's crime—
Though his hands were steep'd in thy brother's blood,
Pale stranger, the fault was thine.

Slowly, slowly, it paled away,
That vision of other days,
Tint by tint, as from the skies
Had faded the sunset's rays.
Dim grew the form of the phantom chief,
While his stern, reproachful eye,
Gleam'd brighter, until its light was changed
To a star in the western sky.

But other forms came slowly on,
Sad men of a darker hue—
Why look they with such downcast eyes?
Why walk they two and two?
List! 'tis the sound of the cruel lash!
They are slaves unto market driven.
Look! they are *women* marching there
In *chains*, 'neath the starry heaven!

Oh! this was the saddest sight of all;
Not even the battle plain,
Though drench'd in blood, and cover'd o'er
With the livid, ghastly slain,
Begets such sorrow in my breast;
For the dead can never know
What degradation, toil, and shame,
The whip and chain bestow.

* * * * * * * * *

'Twas a dream—a dream, and nothing more—
He said, as it dim'd away;
But the smile was gone from the dreamer's lip,
Like the golden light of day,
Which gilded so late the western hills,
And a shade of gloom o'ercast
His sadden'd eye and thoughtful brow,
As into his home he pass'd.

EDWARD D. HOWARD.

Orwell, December, 1847.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence, near Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, Mr. David Rankin, son of the Rev. John Rankin, aged 28 years, 3 months, and 7 days.

From childhood, Mr. Rankin maintained a fair character, being free from the vices that often tarnish the conduct of youth; he was pure in his morals. He was an industrious, affectionate, and obedient son, an honor to his parents. He was a good citizen, a kind neighbor, and had a heart to feel for the poor and the oppressed, and to give them aid whenever opportunity offered. As a husband, he was faithful and loving; and as a father, he was affectionate. His house was a habitation of love and peace.

At an early age, Mr. Rankin became a subject of religious impression, and made a hopeful profession of religion, and united with the church, of which his father was pastor, and maintained to the end of life a fair Christian reputation.

During a long-protracted illness, he was a sample of patience; and although anxious to live for the sake of his beloved family, yet he resigned himself to the will of his Heavenly Father, and manifested no fear of death. Being asked by his father respecting his salvation, he replied, that he had long since settled that question. At another time he said that, had he deferred his preparation for death until the time of his sickness, he should have found it an unfavorable season for such an important work. In fervent, audible prayer, he committed himself, his wife, and children, to God, and implored his protecting care for the objects of his affection, that he was soon to leave, bereaved of a husband and father's aid. On Christmas night, about twelve o'clock, he yielded up his spirit to God who gave it; and, just as the earthly Sabbath commenced, he, it is believed, entered upon an eternal Sabbath; and while friends wept and deplored his death, he, a purified spirit, united with the redeemed around the throne of God in the song—"Unto Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God, his Father—to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen."

His death has been deeply felt by his aged parents, in whose affection he shared most deeply. This is the first, out of fourteen children, one of them adopted, that they have been called to follow to the grave. He left a wife and three helpless children, to deplore the loss of a loving husband and a tender father. He died in peace; and although in the prime of life, yet it is believed has attained the great end of existence—eternal life.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace!"

SUPREME COURT.

January 25.—No. 145. Mary Ann Van Ness *vs.* Cornelius P. Van Ness, administrator of John P. Van Ness. In error to the Circuit Court United States for Washington. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the case for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 204. R. Helm, J. Larue, et al., appellants, *vs.* S. R. Campbell et al. On the motion of Mr. Thomas, this appeal from the Circuit Court United States for Tennessee was docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 14. M. Luther, plaintiff in error, *vs.* L. M. Borden et al. The argument continued by Mr. Hallett for the plaintiff in error.

January 26.—On the motion of Mr. Clifford, Charles O'Connor, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

On the motion of Mr. Webster, W. P. Fessenden, Esq., of Maine, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 29. D. S. Stacey, administrator of C. S. Lee, *vs.* J. B. Thrasher, for the use of Wm. Sellers. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Louisiana. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of this Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding this cause, to be proceeded with in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 14. M. Luther, plaintiff in error, *vs.* L. M. Borden et al. The argument continued by Mr. Whipple, for the defendants in error.

January 27.—No. 14. Martin Luther, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Luther M. Borden et al. The argument continued by Mr. Webster for the defendants in error.

January 28.—No. 14. Martin Luther, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Luther M. Borden et al. The argument concluded by Mr. Clifford for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned till Monday, at 11 o'clock.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

JANUARY 25.

SENATE.—*In Continuation.*—The resolution submitted by Mr. Bagby, noticed in our last report, were the following:

Resolved, That Congress has no constitutional power to abolish or to prohibit slavery in any State or Territory in this Union.

Resolved, That conquest is a legitimate means of acquiring Territory, and so recognised by the laws and the universal practice of civilized nations.

Resolved, That if territory is hereafter acquired by the United States, either by treaty or conquest, it shall not be competent for the treaty-making power, or Congress, to exclude slavery from such territory, either by treaty stipulation or by act of Congress: but such territory shall be equally free and open to the citizens of all the United States, without any limitation, prohibition, or restriction, in regard to slaves or any other description of property whatsoever.

They were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed, Mr. Bagby indicating his purpose to discuss them at some future period.

A bill reported by Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to provide additional quarters near New Orleans for soldiers going to or returning from Mexico, was taken up, put through the ordinary readings, and then passed.

JANUARY 26.

SENATE.—Mr. Hunter presented the memorial of the President of William and Mary College, in the State of Virginia, praying compensation for the use of, and damage to, the College building, by the French troops, during the Revolutionary war; which was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage of the bill exempting vessels employed in transporting colored emigrants to Africa from certain legal provisions; also, the passage of the joint resolution to authorize on the public grounds the erection of the Washington Monument.

Much time was consumed in debate upon a bill reported by the Committee on Patents, for the renewal of a patent. It was at length passed over informally.

Mr. Benton gave notice of a bill to amend the Articles of War in relation to certain proceedings before courts martial.

Mr. Dix then addressed the Senate on the Ten Regiment Bill, till a late hour, when Mr. Phelps obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A motion having yesterday been made to reconsider the resolution terminating debate on the President's message to-day, the Speaker announced it as the first business in order.

A call of the House was moved, and the yeas and nays taken on this motion. Lost—yeas 71, nays 81. It was moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Yeas and nays called—yeas 96, nays 100. Question taken by yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider—yeas 102, nays 98. The question now recurring on the resolution to terminate debate, it was, on motion, laid upon the table—yeas 105, nays 95.

Several communications were received from the Departments, and a few Senate bills of little importance passed. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the reference of the President's message, and Mr. Palfrey addressed the Committee for an hour, chiefly in reply to the speech of Mr. Clingman. A full report, prepared for the National Era, is commenced in another column.

Mr. Henley followed, in general support of the Administration.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

JANUARY 27.

SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Department of State, showing the number of American seamen registered during the year.

Mr. Benton presented a memorial from Colonel Fremont, praying an investigation by a committee into claims on the Government originating in California, partly in the establishment of the independence of that country, before the war was declared, partly in carrying on military operations under authority of the United States, and afterwards in supporting the civil government there.

Mr. Bagby desired to offer a supplemental resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That neither the people nor the Legislature of a Territory have any constitutional power to exclude slavery from such territory; and that the people or Legislature of a Territory possess no other political power than such as is delegated to them by Congress in the act authorizing them to form a Territorial Government. And inasmuch as Congress has no power to exclude or prohibit slavery in any territory of the United States, they cannot delegate such a power to the Legislature of a Territory or the people thereof.

On motion, Jesse E. Dow was admitted to the reporter's seat in the gallery.

According to notice, Mr. Benton introduced a bill to amend the 65th and 91st Articles of War.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill, and Mr. Phelps spoke in opposition to it till near four o'clock, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE.—The resolution recommitted a few days since, authorizing the employment of a suitable person to compile from the Journals of the House a list of the private claims that have been presented to Congress, from the 14th to the 29th Congress, was again reported with certain amendments, which were agreed to; and the House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the President's message.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, obtained the floor, and made a very animated speech against the policy of the Administration. He was followed by Mr. Rhett, who discussed several constitutional questions, relating to the war power, in opposition to the views of Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Goggin, of Virginia, then got the floor, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SPEECH OF MR. TUCK,

In Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, January 19.

(AN EXTRACT)

Now, before this Government made any further progress, even of one step, he wished to know—the People of the United States wished to know—if that sentiment was well founded. They were anxious to know if the Constitution, by which this Union was cemented, required this Government to support the institution of slavery?

This was a point which must be settled. If they had a jurisdiction which authorized them to sustain it, they must necessarily possess the power by which they could restrain it.

Let gentlemen from the South consider whether to establish a construction which makes it our duty to sustain slavery, will not inevitably introduce the doctrine that we may constitutionally restrain and abolish it. Let us have a construction liberal for the purposes of slavery and of freedom also; but not a construction free as regards slavery, but strict as regards freedom.

It is because the entire strength of the Executive branch of the General Government has been put forth to strengthen and maintain the institution of slavery, that the people of the free States have become alarmed and excited upon this subject; it is because our Secretaries of State and diplomatic ministers have dared to stretch forth the strong arm of the General Government for the *protection* of slavery, that we of the North have shown such deep sensibility on this subject. Is it not just and right that we of the North should take this stand? Are we to sit still, with our arms folded, and behold all the great functionaries of this Government wielding its vast power in defence of an institution which we all abhor, and which we contend is not known nor even recognised in the Constitution? Do not Southern gentlemen perceive, that if the power of the General Government may be wielded in defence of their peculiar institution, the time may come when the same power may be invoked to restrain and to suppress it.

When our forefathers met to form the Constitution, they came from every section. Those who came from the North came with feelings of bitter hostility to and abhorrence of slavery. They had come crowned with laurels from the revolutionary conflict. They had just written, in characters of living light, the Declaration—the truth of which they had sustained with their blood—that men are born free and equal. They had said:

> "We know no crime in color'd skin,
> Nor think the God above
> Could fix the brand of slave upon
> The children of his love.
> To them a charter he unfurl'd—
> A birthright fair
> To man, his heir—
> 'Twas freedom to the world."

Such was the sentiment of the men of the North, who had perilled their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, in defence of the principles of universal liberty, and of the doctrine that liberty is the gift of God, and not of any Government or Potentate. With such sentiments, they went to the work of forming a Constitution. They went with a deep and settled and immovable prejudice against the institution of slavery, to which the South clung as necessary to their prosperity. They believed that when the child first breathed he was furnished with a charter from God, which secured to him life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and, unless the history of the world shall be falsified for the future, we cannot take away that right and be safe; for the God above will send upon us fearful retributions for acting in violation of the rights which he has given.

Laboring under the difficulties and dangers of this difference between the North and the South, as shown by the debates, in regard to slavery, the entire control of the institution was reserved to the States wherein it existed. Nothing in regard to it was delegated to the General Government, but the States were left in the same position as under the Confederation. To make this still plainer, article tenth of the amendments was adopted, by which it was declared that the powers not delegated were "reserved to the States respectively, or to the People." Such was the sentiment on which the compact was based, and in that spirit the North has always acted. But there was a great mistake pervading the minds of many men in relation to the Anti-Slavery movement. Perhaps he himself did not fully understand it; yet he was certain that he should not abandon his deep settled convictions in regard to the policy of the Government, and a free expression of them, because of being denounced as an Abolitionist. He had long since resolved to care more about the correctness of his opinions than about the epithet that it might suit the interests or the malice of some people to apply to him.

He admitted there were difficulties that surrounded the subject, but he claimed exemption from all connection with the institution. This was a position which he had assumed elsewhere, as well as here. Gentlemen had talked of the fanaticism of Abolitionists, but they should bear in mind that the excitement in this country in relation to the institution of slavery had grown out of the aggressions of the slave power on the free States, and in consequence of its having been proclaimed to the world that we live under a Constitution that compels this whole Union to sustain and extend the institution of slavery. He admitted it was "fanaticism" which disturbed the peace of this Union, and introduced agitation and danger into the halls of Congress; but it was the fanaticism of Slavery, and not of Anti-Slavery. I charge the President with fanaticism, not only for involving us in war in behalf of slavery, but for recommending in his message to the two Houses of Congress, that they should take the money of the nation and pay, not for slaves, but rather for free men unsuccessfully attempted to be reduced to bondage by Spanish pirates. Such a recommendation ought at once to meet with an emphatic condemnation.

Mr. T. here referred to the exactions of the slave power, not only in the monopoly of influence, patronage, and office, but also in applying the national purse and army to subserve slavery. He said, at the close of the war of 1812, a large number of fugitive slaves, free negroes, and Indians, established a settlement in Florida, on the Apalachicola river, built a fort, and commenced the cultivation of the neighboring country; but our national forces, paid for their service by a common treasury, in obedience to the request of slaveholders, attacked that fort, blew up the magazine, destroyed three hundred negroes on the spot, and returned several hundred more to bondage. This was the valley of Wyoming on the escutcheon of slavery, and would not be forgotten.

He also said the Seminole war and the millions spent in it were in defence of and for the extension of slavery. He spoke of the enactment of slave laws in the District of Columbia, which had within a few days countenanced kidnapping and crime worse than murder, under their own eyes. He said that Northern Representatives did not dare to inquire into these evils, on account of their subservience to slavery.

He alluded to the expenditures in negotiations to recover indemnity from England and other nations for self-emancipated slaves, and to prevent West Indian emancipation. He said it was believed that hundreds of millions had been paid, to sustain, defend, and indemnify slavery, prior to the Mexican difficulties. Talk not of fanaticism at the North against slavery, when such immense sums have been exacted from us for its support. Talk rather of the fanaticism of those who understand their mission to be to propagate slavery; who announced in legislative resolutions that it is a problem yet to be solved, whether a Republican Government can long continue which does not tolerate domestic slavery.

SPEECH OF MR. PALFREY,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

On the Political Aspect of the Slave Question.

(In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, January 26, 1848.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: On the 22d day of December—a day consecrated to all time by the first pressure of the footsteps of the martyrs of liberty on the shore of this Western World, desecrated to all time by the consummation, at the other end of this Capitol, of the measures taken by the champions of Slavery for the admission of a foreign nation into this Union, for the purpose of strengthening and perpetuating that institution—the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. CLINGMAN) addressed this Committee on what, in the pamphlet publication of his remarks, he has called the Political Aspect of the Slave Question, with great courtesy, fairness, moderation, and dignity. I am not sure that his speech will not permanently connect yet another class of associations with that famous date. I see in it evidence that the time has passed away when it was thought necessary to banish this great question from the deliberations of this Hall. I joyfully accept the omen. I see other indications of the same welcome improvement in the state of feeling around us. It is but a little while since I read two articles in the "Southern Review" on this subject, of which the temper and tone were as commendable as the argument seemed to me fallacious. I understand that there has been a plan for a newspaper in this District, to be devoted to the interests of Southern Slavery. And, on the other hand, a plan has not only been projected, but executed, for the establishment of a paper with the opposite design, (The National Era.) It is conducted with distinguished ability, and, I am told, enjoys a wide circulation. There were some threats of violence, I believe, at first, but they came to nothing. The friends of Liberty, it seems, have at last a fair field. Give them that, and they ask no favor.

I was not so fortunate, Mr. Chairman, as to hear the whole of the argument of the gentleman from North Carolina, some engagements having called me out of the hall while he was addressing the Committee. I read the report of it the next morning in the Intelligencer, and came to my seat expecting to make some comments upon it, if an opportunity should occur. But immediately on the reading of the Journal, the death of one of our associates was announced, and the House adjourned over to the next week. For the few days, within the last two weeks, that the House has again been in Committee on the Message, other subjects—Internal Improvements, the Treasury Report, the Mexican War—obtained its attention, and the interest created by the gentleman from North Carolina in the subject which he treated, had passed away. On the last day but two of the session of the Committee, it was revived by the remarks of my friend from New Hampshire, (Mr. TUCK,) and the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. MCLANE.) I attempted yesterday to get the floor, but unsuccessfully, till just before the Committee rose.

The gentleman from Maryland, if I understood him, expressed an opinion that the subject of slavery was unsuitable to be introduced into the discussions of this House. [Mr. McLane assented.] I am of a different mind. I think the gentleman from North Carolina is right upon that point. But, if there be any question about it, I beg it may be remembered that it is not the enemies of slavery who have introduced the discussion into the proceedings of this Thirtieth Congress of the United States. At the beginning of this Congress, in the very first set speech, if I mistake not, it was introduced by a member from a slaveholding State, representing, I suppose, a slaveholding constituency. In this Congress, it is the South that has thrown down the gauntlet.

I said that in my opinion the gentleman from North Carolina was right in introducing the subject; and I am struck with the propriety of the title which he gives to his published remarks—The Political Aspect of the Slave Question. Sir, it is the great political question of the country, and has been from the beginning of this century, though not hitherto so prominent as now. It is the question which underlies all other great questions, and determines their solution.

Sir, the gentleman tells me nothing when he says (page 8) that the free interest of this country is secure, because "the Free States are in the ascendancy in all the branches of the Government; and their majority of more than fifty votes on this floor, and in the electoral colleges, is greater than they ever had in former times." It is true, notwithstanding some singular facts, themselves growing out of the fact of the extension of Slavery and of the Slave Power, under the forms of the Constitution, in a way never contemplated by the framers of that instrument. It is true, notwithstanding that Ohio and New York together have only 4 representatives in the other branch of the Legislature, 55 in this, and 59 in the Electoral Colleges, while fifteen Slave States, (all except Virginia,) with an aggregate free population only about as large as the population of New York and Ohio together, have 30 votes in the other House, 78 in this, and 108 in the election of President and Vice President. What the gentleman says is true, notwithstanding this singular distribution of political power which the introduction of new Slave States has brought about. But it is not all the truth. The gentleman did not intend to disguise anything; but some further facts, bearing on this point, did not suit the purpose of his argument. The free population of the United States, according to the census of 1840, amounted to not far from fifteen millions; the slaveholders, at a liberal estimate, were not more than three hundred thousand;—fourteen millions and a half against three hundred thousand, a numerical preponderance among the free population, in the proportion of nearly fifty to one, in favor of the free interest.* In the Presidential election of 1844, there were about three millions of voters; between one hundred and one hundred and fifty thousand of these voters were holders of slaves; that is, the majority of non-slaveholding voters over slaveholding, was somewhere between two millions seven hundred thousand and three millions—a disproportion of twenty or thirty to one.

But is the gentleman to be told by me, of the power which can be exerted by the concentrated energies of an active oligarchy, spread over a country, intent on a single policy, and bound together by a common intelligence and a common interest?—how, with its ever watchful ambition, it will take the lead of the busy and inert masses—how it can intimidate and overawe the weak, beguile and conciliate the easy, and bribe the mercenary, among those who can influence the public voice? Fifteen years ago there was a great excitement in this country, and a powerful party was organized, against the institution of Free Masonry. The charge was, (I do not enter into the merits of the controversy,) that that institution had been the cause of the death of a citizen, and that it was an irresponsible power, spread like net-work over the land, and compacted by oaths and symbols which gave it an omnipotent unity and secrecy of action. But how many more lives of citizens have been sacrificed to the Masonry of the Slaveholders, and how much more perfect is their mutual understanding, and their combination of power and of activity, than any system of oaths and symbols could create! Slavery exists but in half of the States of this Union. But by the possession of the bulk of the property in those States, and by a virtual monopoly of the means of education, it appropriates to itself the internal government of those States, and their influence beyond their borders. Small as are its comparative numbers, it takes its place in the national councils, as the representative of the aggregate weight of those States. With this weight, and with the skill derived from making politics its study and practice, it comes as a seller into the market of the national patronage—with the retaining fees of fortunes for the basely sordid, and promotion for the basely aspiring. What wonder that, with such advantages, it should find willing and capable tools beyond its own domain? What wonder that it should find means to perplex the simple, and beguile and soothe the good, as well as to enlist and use the selfish? What wonder that it should be able to play off parties against each other, and take to itself effectually the balance of power, and the lion's share of the prizes at stake?

But why reason about it? Look at the facts. I have a statement before me, which, if not punctiliously exact, is not far from the truth; and it runs as follows:

"The Presidency, at the close of Mr. Polk's term, will have been in Northern hands for 12 and Southern hands for nearly 50 years. Of 27 Supreme Court Judges appointed since 1789, 11 were from the North and 17 from the South; Attorney Generals, 5 from the North and 14 from the South; 10 Speakers of the House of Representatives from the North, 21 from the South; 16 Presidents of the Senate *pro tem.* from the North to 61 from the South; and 54 Northern to 80 Southern foreign Ministers. So of Chief Justices, Cabinet, naval and military officers throughout."

Such is the disproportion in the distribution of offices of emolument and honor, to correspond to a proportion of voters, on the favored side, of one to twenty or thirty of the whole vote. No matter for the emolument.—I speak for the great mass of the people of the free States, the honest people, who are not struggling for the "spoils." We have other avenues to gain, the ways of industry and of frugality, which we prefer. No matter for the honor. We can find that in the paths of science and letters, and in the offices of a blameless and useful private life. But this accumulation of public offices in one class of hands represents the accumulation of power, perpetuating and extending it.

See how it is exercised. Let me first mention the unutterably heinous law,—I can characterize it by no milder epithet,—of Feb. 12th, 1793, putting the liberty of every freeman in this nation at the mercy of every paltry town or county magistrate whom the kidnapper may delude or bribe to do his dirty work. If my neighbor sues me for twenty dollars, the Constitution of my country gives me the security of a jury of our peers to pass between us. Not so with my liberty, which I value at more than twenty dollars. Let a stranger come among us of the free States, and claim one of our number as his runaway slave, and let him satisfy, *any how*, some trading justice that his claim is good, and that justice's warrant is good for him against all the world. The law makes no distinction between white and black men, though, if it did, it would make no difference in the enormity of the principle. Let the man-stealer get that warrant, and with it he may bring me or any representative from a free State on this floor to the auction block close by this Capitol, to make our next remove in chains to Natchez or New Orleans. He may take my wife from my side, or my infant from its cradle, and, if I resist, he is armed with the whole power of the country to strike me down. The odious law, by its letter, threatens and insults the Governor of Massachusetts or New York as much as the darkest menial they employ. Do gentlemen say the law would never be so executed? Be it so. What would prevent it? The law of force, or the fear of force. The standing outrage and indignity, standing on the defiled pages of the Statute Book, are still the same.

What next? Look at your Cherokee troubles, and your Seminole War. One of those misfortunes of the Cherokees, which led to your driving them off at the cost of the national honor in the violation of sixteen treaties, was, that they were charged with harboring fugitive slaves. The same was the great sin of the Seminoles in Florida, expiated in a stubborn conflict of seven years' duration, at the price of I know not how many lives, and of at least twenty millions of dollars, (and nobody knows how much more,) of which we of the North had to pay our share, sooner than Southern slaves should get away from their owners.

But time is wasting, and I must pass entirely over many things, and lightly over many others. As to this Political Aspect of the Slave Question, how has it dealt with our Right of Petition, and our Freedom of Speech and of the Press—the two last belonging to the inheritance of our Anglo-Saxon manhood, the former commonly recognised in the poorest vassal that crouches before a despot's throne. For several years, the petitions of our constituents for the redress of what they felt to be offensive grievances were contemptuously thrown back by a standing regulation of this House; and now the most that we have gained is, that they may go into the hands of the Committee on the District, which committee, it is just as well understood as if it were formally set down and ordained in your Rules and Orders, is to do its office by simply burying them out of sight, and taking care that they be no more heard of forever.

Liberty of Speech and Liberty of the Press, what are they worth in nearly half of the States of this Union, if one would exercise them in relation to the great moral, social, and political question of the time? On that subject, within those borders, who does not know that a man is not to speak or print his mind, except at peril of life and limb? Nor does Personal Liberty, in certain circumstances, fare better. By the Constitution of Massachusetts, established in 1780, people of color are *citizens* of that Commonwealth, as much as whites. And by the Federal Constitution, which went into operation in 1789, all "*citizens* of each State are entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." By the *Constitution* of Massachusetts, I say, freedom is universal within her limits, and citizenship has nothing to do with color. There was never an act of Emancipation in that Commonwealth. Emancipation took place by force of the organic law. Three years after its adoption, a colored man prosecuted a white for assault and battery. The fact was admitted, but justified on the ground that the black was a slave, and that the assault was the lawful chastisement of the master. The court held, that under the clause of the Bill of Rights declaring that "all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and inalienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties," (language almost copied from that written by a Virginian pen in the Declaration of Independence,) no such relations as those of master and slave could subsist in Massachusetts. The master was convicted and fined, and slavery took its last leave of her jurisdiction.

The colored citizen of Massachusetts goes on his lawful occasions to a Southern State, with just as good a constitutional right to tread its soil in security and at will, as the heir of its own longest and proudest lineage. But not only is he forbidden by a pseudo-legislation of the place to land there in freedom, he is not permitted even to remain in freedom on board the ship that has conveyed him. He is forced on shore to a prison; and when he is discharged and departs, it is on the payment of a ransom, called the expense of his detention. If he comes a second time, he is scourged. If a third, he is sold into perpetual slavery. So decrees the so-called law. Massachusetts was uneasy to have her unoffending citizens treated thus. She remonstrated, but to no purpose, except to draw down fresh insult. She could not, nor did she desire, to escape the responsibility of adopting all means in her power for their protection. She sent one of her most respected citizens, a man of admirable wisdom, discretion, dignity, and purity of character, simply to try the question of the validity of those provisions which South Carolina persisted in affirming to be law, though that one of her own eminent sons, who had had cognizance of it on the supreme tribunal of the nation, had said—"On the unconstitutionality of this law, it is not too much to say, that it will not bear argument."*

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* The probability is, that there are not so many as 300,000 slaveholders, and that the estimated proportion of 50 to 1 is quite within the truth.

A new Political Aspect of the Slave Question was now disclosed. The Slave Question had closed the [illegible] of the Federal Courts, to which it belonged to extend the security the Federal Constitution had assured. The Massachusetts lawyer could not reach the bench before which he would have pleaded for the liberty and rights of Massachusetts freemen. Nor only so. The Slave Question had yet further aspects for himself. He was expelled, and sent home with indignity, if it were possible for indignity to reach such a man. And laws, so called, were forthwith enacted, making it highly penal henceforward to seek legal redress in that region, under such circumstances, for the extremest outrages offered to a New England freeman.

Mr. Chairman, we have no present remedy. We cannot raise a regiment, nor fit out a ship, for the maintenance of the rights of those to whom the State owes protection, as much as they owe allegiance to the State. We are disarmed by those compromises of the Constitution, which Massachusetts respects. I shudder while I refer to such expedients; but in other times they would have been resorted to. It may be we shall see hereafter that these dismal transactions are not merely to be deplored. It is such extravagances that attract attention, arouse indolence, and excite to action. It is a method of Providence, to provide for the ultimate overthrow of great evils, by the practical development of their enormity. The excess of an abuse conducts it to its fate. I said to Mr. Hoar, when I welcomed him back, that I could not wholly regret the annoyances he had endured, for they seemed to belong to that blackest darkness that just precedes the day. I believe it was so; and that while the pen of History was recording that shameful chapter, the pen of Destiny was writing the certain and not distant downfall of the oppressive and insolent institution.

Then came, for the strengthening and perpetuation of Slavery, the disastrous measure of the annexation of Texas, with its long train of *Political Aspects of the Slavery Question*, long enough already, and still stretching far away into the unknown and threatening future. The first fruit of that proceeding was the repeal of the Tariff Act of 1842, a measure which took the bread from the mouths of thousands of the working men of the Free States, and a measure carried by two votes cast at the other end of this building, by men who had no more constitutional right to come in and act upon our affairs, than any two who might have been brought over from England, or France, or Algiers. The next blossoming of the tree was in the pending war with Mexico. Gentlemen please themselves with making distinctions between the occasion and the cause of that war. But nobody, I take it, doubts that, if Texas had not been annexed, war would not have taken place. Mr. Calhoun, whose sagacity all the newspapers extol, thought he could set fire to a barrel of gunpowder, and extinguish it when half consumed. He has lived to rue the failure of the hopeful experiment. We have spent an hundred millions of dollars, and are going on spending. No matter for the money, if it had only been buried in the deep blue sea, "deeper than did ever plummet sound," instead of being used to purchase so much disgrace and mischief. But it has been made to carry widowhood and orphanage into thousands of the homes of a sister Republic, the homes of men and women who never injured us. It has been made to carry widowhood and orphanage into thousands of our own American homes; to write a chapter in our history for the execration and loathing of the civilized and Christian world, and the bitter shame of our own wiser posterity.

Of a system which leads to such political results—for, following the gentleman from North Carolina, I have not spoken of it as a question of gist, and the gentleman from Maryland thinks that it ought to be regarded with respect and deference. The gentleman from North Carolina said (pages 5, 6) that it is miscalled a "peculiar institution," for that it is "natural among men," and prevails widely throughout the South. I think he has been reading Rousseau, and learned from his fantastic dreams that the savage state is the natural and blissful state of man. Rather he has been reading Hobbes, and has adopted from that vigorous champion of arbitrary power, the doctrine that Might makes Right, and in his school has contracted a love for Slavery and Force, and all that condition of humanity which in his nervous but not dainty language the philosopher describes as "without arts, without letters, without manners, without society, and the life of man solitary, disturbed, nasty, brutish, and short." I am not so forgetful of the state of things in the ancient republics, and in the cultivated communities of the Southern section of this country, as to affirm that Slavery cannot coexist with a high civilization. But they have no natural or proper affinity. It is only by force of earlier events that they are brought into contact. Slavery is natural to man, just as it is natural to him to drape himself with fig leaves and bearskins. As his rude nature is developed, he invents better arts, and tends to a better culture. I know not but it was natural to man, as the Scottish philosopher of the last century maintained, to go on all-fours, and climb trees to regale on acorns. But in the progress of ages he has learned to do better. Liberty, justice, humanity, are natural to man, just as it is natural to him to learn to calculate eclipses, and build marble palaces, and make books of science and poetry, and surround himself with the charms and graces of a refined society. And where is Slavery the "practice of mankind?" Among the highly cultivated communities of the race? In England? In France? Or in Mozambique and Guinea? Sweden, Holland, and Denmark, have at length closed the procession of the civilized nations that have abandoned it. Out of these United States, I know not that it exists in any part of Christendom, except Brazil and the Spanish colonies. And in those colonies its form is much milder than with us. Of its condition in half-civilized Brazil, I cannot speak.

Again: the gentleman urged to this point the natural inferiority of the negro race, (page 7.) He has no doubt examined, and knows how to expose, the seeming paradox of those ingenious men who have held that the balance of power was shifted, and the sceptre of the world passed from the colored to the white race, some twenty-five centuries ago, at the capture of Babylon by the Persians; and I presume he decides that question rightly. [Mr. Clingman interrupted, and was understood to say he had referred to the Egyptians, and relied on the formation of the Egyptian skull.] The gentleman speaks of the Egyptians. Undoubtedly he has attended to the curious hint in Herodotus, bearing on that question. The gentleman reads Appian, a writer not commonly in the hands of professed scholars. He is a reader of Polybius, and has weighed his merits and those of the other great masters in that department of composition in such exact critical scales as to feel justified in placing him at the head of the list in respect to political sagacity, (page 6.) He cannot have overlooked that singular passage in so common an author as Herodotus, in which the old chronicler has been thought to say, that the ancient Egyptians, the remote source perhaps of Greek civilization, were woolly-headed negroes. I will not defend that interpretation of his words. But it is no invention of any of your high-flying Abolitionists of the present day; it has been received by grave and plodding English and German doctors, who read, and pondered, and smoked, and annotated, long before such a *lusus naturæ* as an American abolitionist was ever heard of. The gentleman has ascertained the complexion of the great captain of antiquity, the Carthaginian Hannibal, and knows how far it resembled that of the Lybians and Nubians whom he led to twenty years' triumphs over the sharp-beaked eagles of Rome. He sees how to dispose of the phenomenon of the French mulatto, Alexandre Dumas, that miracle of prolific genius. He can show that no stress is to be laid on such a case as that of the American Frederick Douglas, now of Buffalo, New York, ten years ago a wretched slave, picking up scraps of leaves of the Bible in the gutters of Baltimore to teach himself to read, then working three years on the wharves at New Bedford, without a day's schooling, I presume, in his life, yet now speaking and writing the English language with a force and an eloquence which, I hesitate not to say, would do no discredit to any gentleman on this floor. But I do not discuss the question whether the negro inferiority is to be traced to a congenital incapacity, or to the depression and low culture of many generations. It is a great problem. I have not time for it. It is too intricate and vast. Nor, determined either way, would it have any material connection with the main question I have in hand, or directly bear on any measures now in the contemplation of this Committee. I have been but stepping aside a little way in the gentleman's track.

Again: he appealed to the "failure of the emancipation of the negroes in the West Indies," (page 8.) The gentleman gets his views of this from the English merchants, who try the question of success or failure by the amount of their importations of coffee and sugar from the islands. [Mr. Clingman was understood to say that he had his information from those who had personally visited the islands.] The statements of visiters, Mr. Chairman, are conflicting. I have statements different from what have reached the gentleman, on which I am disposed to rely. I am very anxious to see the recent Parliamentary Reports, and have sent for them for the purpose of being aided to clear up the contradictions. I have before me a table showing the amount of sugar exported from the British West India islands in five successive years. It is as follows:

In 1841 - -	125,205 hogsheads,	12,225 tierces.
In 1842 - -	135,910 do.	15,985 do.
In 1843 - -	141,100 do.	13,640 do.
In 1844 - -	138,150 do.	16,395 do.
In 1845 - -	157,200 do.	20,075 do.

Showing, on the whole, a constant and very gratifying increase of the exportation. But, supposing it were otherwise, the gentleman, like myself, I believe, is a friend to the *Protective System*; and if so, he knows the worth of the *Home Market*. Mr. Jefferson pointed it out long ago, and showed how, on account of the saving of the cost of transportation, and for divers other good and weighty reasons, it was better than the Foreign. And if part of the sugar and coffee which used to be sent abroad is now consumed within the islands, which is the case to a large extent, in consequence of the negroes being now in a condition to indulge in such luxuries, the decrease in the amount exported is little to the purpose. And, supposing even that less of these commodities were raised, the negroes being disposed to turn more of their industry to other productions—to raising yams, bananas, plantains, pine apples, anything—for the market or for their families, what then? The better the farmer can suit himself with his farming, the more rent will he be willing to pay; and with the rise of rents of course comes the increase of the value of land and of the wealth of the proprietors. Is it not so? And is that *failure*, even in an economical point of view?

But, Mr. Chairman, I am ashamed to argue the question on such a basis. The failure of West India emancipation! Do the gentleman and I speak the same language? Do I understand the gentleman, and does he understand himself? *Failure*, when 800,000 human chattels were quietly changed in a day to men and women, endowed with the possession and care of their own bodies and souls, introduced to the relations of humanity, entitled to call their children their own, empowered to have husband and wife, brother and sister, in some intelligible sense! This, a *failure!* And mark the decisive practical contradiction given, and forever sealed, to all that had been said, and nowhere more loudly than in these islands, of the danger of such a proceeding. Four hundred thousand negroes in Jamaica to forty thousand whites, the whites would have been but a mouthful for their vindictive maw, if vindictive passions had had sway. But not one act of violence sullied that magnificent triumph of Christianity and Right; and, from that day to this, a peace and good order have prevailed, which would do honor to any civilized community. If that is a failure, will some one tell me what would have been triumphant and glorious success? I should be glad to be informed. The idea has not yet dawned upon me.

Once more: the gentleman took ground against the pretty common opinion that, as he expresses it, "the continuance of slavery is injurious to us as a nation," (page 9.) He will excuse me for saying, that rarely has it been my chance to fall in with so palpable a *non sequitur* as that which lies in the chasm between his premises and his conclusion. "It may be remembered," he said, "that the view derived from the decennial census is well calculated to deceive. More than one hundred thousand foreigners annually arrive in the United States, who settle down almost entirely in the Free States." Do they? And why? Because in the Free States the occupation of the laborer does not place him in a degraded *caste*, and because in the Free States there are common schools for him to send his children to, in which they can be trained under the same advantages as the richest, and from which they can start in an equal competition with the sons of the richest for all the prizes of society. Nor only is this the case with foreigners. "Those who emigrate from the old Northern States *almost all go to the new Free States*, while, on the other hand, a very large proportion goes into the Free States of the old Southern States. Indeed! And what is it that sets the prodigious current of emigration so determinately in that direction, winning even the sons of the sunny South from the homes of their childhood and the graves of their fathers, and all the associations of kindred and of memory, to seek the hardships of an untried condition and a Northern sky? Just the intense desire for that equality and those social advantages which the presence of slavery absolutely excludes. "This, I have observed myself," the gentleman continued, "is eminently true of the North Carolina emigrants; and I may add, too, that, *but for this emigration*, population would increase in that State as fast as it would in any country, there being an abundant supply of the necessaries of life among the entire population." Ah! Mr. Chairman, "much virtue is in" *but*, as well as in "*if*." "*But* for this emigration," North Carolina would rapidly increase. *Because* of this emigration, it does not so increase. And what causes this emigration? The gentleman told us what does not cause it. It is no want of a "supply of the necessaries of life," vulgarly so called. Of them, he said truly, they had abundance—plenty to eat, drink, and wear. But of what are equally "necessaries of life" to right-minded people—equality of social position, and opportunities for personal improvement and advancement—the non-slaveholding North Carolinians have not enough, and therefore they go elsewhere in search of them, keeping down the population of the State, as well as its wealth and consequence, of which, in a well-organized community, the industrious classes are always the support and strength. This remark on the tendency of emigration to the Free States, said the gentleman, was "*eminently* true of the North Carolina emigrants." I should expect it, from the well-known sound sense and independent character of the good old North State. The free, "tender, and open" spirit which George Fox found among the planters of Albemarle has not died out there, and it is not satisfied with inferiority and stagnation. Let them get rid of Slavery, and they can live at home without either.

And when we have got at the cause which keeps down the comparative population, prosperity, and consequence of North Carolina, we can answer the same question in other applications. We can tell why the growth of beautiful Kentucky keeps no better pace with her sister Ohio across the river, not so large and scarcely so fertile, yet the latter, though starting later, now nearly tripling the free population of the former. We can tell why Virginia, in the first half century of the Federal Government, increased her population from about three quarters of a million to about a million and a quarter, while New York, on a much smaller territory, enlarged her numbers from about 340,000 to nearly two millions and a half, and her estimated property had become nearly three times as great as that of the State the most favored by nature of any in this Union. We can tell why Maryland, most eligibly situated, has 27 free inhabitants to the square mile, and bleak and barren Massachusetts, 98. We can explain how it came about that Michigan, in ten years before 1840, increased her free population 574 *per cent.*, and Arkansas, erected into a State about the same time, only 200 *per cent.* Washington saw the difference between Pennsylvania and Virginia in his day, and his infallible discernment descried the cause to be in the laws for abolishing slavery, "laws," said he, for once too hopefully, "which there is nothing more certain than that Maryland and Virginia must have, and that at a period not remote." And his august wisdom pointed out the proper method of relief, as well as the crying need. "There is only one proper and effectual mode," he wrote to Robert Morris, "by which it can be accomplished, and that is, by legislative authority; and this, as far as my suffrage will go, (mark it, George Washington's suffrage for Abolition,) shall never be wanting."

An institution so salutary and beneficial to the body politic, the gentleman from North Carolina would have extended into Territories and States as yet untouched by its influences, and he offered his own scheme for that purpose, (page 5.) Upon that I will not now detain the Committee with any of my remarks. I may have an opportunity to do so hereafter, when the question of extending Slavery into new territory may come up. But as to two or three things which he said about it, I must briefly throw in my *caveat* at the present time.

The gentleman said, "The supposition that the States would exclude from all the Territories of the United States an institution which prevailed so generally among them, seems improbable in itself, and those who maintain it may well be required to furnish the evidence. There is not, sir, in the whole Constitution any one clause, which, either directly or indirectly, favors the idea that Slavery was to be limited to the States where it then existed, or to be excluded from any part of the territory of the United States," (page 5.) I think, Mr. Chairman, that the Constitution, had it been faithfully executed, agreeably to the sense of the Convention which framed and of the people who adopted it, contains enough safeguards against such a wrong, and that, construed in its true meaning and spirit, it could never have been used to extend the benefite (if they were such) of the original compromises—compromise bad enough, any way, to the Free States—to new parties, not embraced in the original partnership. The gentleman, it seems, thinks otherwise, and, unfortunately, he has recent constructions in his favor. The past has come and gone. We may have opportunity to look at the question further, when further usurpations, as I esteem them, shall be attempted upon the liberties which it was expected to secure to the freemen who ratified it. Enlightened by the dismal experience we have had, I own I could now wish that the Constitution had uttered more positive and explicit prohibitions, though I have little belief that even they would have at all availed against such unscrupulous influences as have been in action to nullify it in all cases in which Slavery was concerned. But that no further precautions were taken, is no matter of surprise. The gentleman must read the debates of the Convention which framed that instrument, and of the State Conventions that ratified it, with very different eyes from mine, if he does not see that the statesmen of that day expected that the discontinuance of the Slave Trade, after twenty years, for which they made provision, and the discontinuance of Slavery itself, would be pretty nearly simultaneous events. Such, I think, was the general expectation that prevailed everywhere, except in South Carolina and Georgia, which, it must be owned, clung to the evil with a tenacious fondness. No, sir; the tree of the Constitution which our fathers planted, bore a natural fruit, salutary and palatable. A noxious branch was grafted upon it, which grew rankly and overshadowed and poisoned the rest, "a mildewed ear, blasting its wholesome brother." Prune that off, and again in beneficent abundance it will yield fruit "for the healing of the nations."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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* Opinion of Judge Johnson, August 7, 1823, in the case of Henry Elkison *vs.* Francis Deliesseline, sheriff of Charleston District.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 3, 1848.

NOTES ON ILLINOIS.

The very instructive series entitled "*Notes on Illinois*," another number of which appears on our fourth page, is from the pen of J. M. Peck, well known to many of our readers.

MR. PALFREY'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Palfrey, reported alone for the *Era*, and commenced on our first page, will arrest the attention of every reader. It is an admirable speech, and, during its delivery, commanded the profound attention generally of the members from the South. The force of his argument lost nothing from the courtesy of his manner.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Whig members of Congress met last week to consider the propriety of holding a National Nominating Convention. Judge Berrien presided. The decision was in favor of a Convention, the time and place to be fixed at another meeting. We predict the place will be neither Cincinnati nor Pittsburg, but somewhere conveniently accessible to Washington influences.

LIBERTY CONVENTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A State Liberty Convention was held last week in Boston. John P. Hale was present, and addressed a crowded audience on Thursday evening, on the origin and slavery aspects of the present war. The *Boston Whig* contains a full report of the speech; but as it presents substantially the same views urged by him in the Senate, in a speech lately published in our columns, and as we are crowded with Congressional matter, our readers will excuse us for not inserting it.

The report of the proceedings of the Convention has not been received.

THE WEEK.

The discussion on the Ten Regiment Bill in the Senate has been steadily losing in interest. Mr. Cass has avowed his purpose to urge action upon it towards the close of this week, or beginning of next.

The President's Message was finally disposed of in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, last Tuesday, and the resolutions of Mr. Vinton were reported to the House, with a very important amendment, looking to direct taxation to the amount of $5,000,000. Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, moved this amendment, but it was treated very coolly by his Democratic associates.

Several important appropriation bills have been reported; among others, one appropriating thirty-three millions of dollars for the army, of which the sum of $3,647,808 is set down under the head of pay of the army, and $6,088,327 as pay of the volunteers. The remainder goes to the Quartermaster's department.

It will be noticed that Mr. Giddings has made another move on the subject of the slave trade in this District. It would seem that a majority of the House, by its refusal to lay upon the table his resolution of inquiry, is in favor of some action upon the subject. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, however, who seems to be vigilant in these cases, signified his purpose to debate the resolution, and it went over. What possible interest slaveholding members can promote by thus continually stifling all inquiry into a traffic which is the opprobrium of the American People, we cannot understand.

The real business of the session cannot be much longer delayed. The Whigs will be obliged to define their position in relation to the war.

PROGRESS.

General Lamar has introduced in the Texas Legislature the following resolutions:

"A joint resolution protesting against the relinquishment to Mexico of the country south and west of the Rio Grande, conquered by and in possession of the United States. Read first time.

"A joint resolution respecting the incorporation of a portion of the conquered Provinces or States of the Republic of Mexico into the State of Texas, with the consent of the United States; and respecting the cession of a portion of the northern part of Texas to the United States. Read first time."

Very transparent! The northern part of Texas is fit for neither man nor beast. Texas will be magnanimous enough to cede it to the United States, if they will dismember Mexico, and give this modest sister enough Mexican territory to constitute two additional slave States.

It will also be seen, by reference to our Congressional proceedings, that a memorial from the Legislature of Missouri has been presented in the House of Representatives, praying the organization of a Territory west of Missouri. A few weeks since, we published a letter from Mr. Mendenhall, a settler in that country, testifying positively that *slaves were held there, in violation of the Missouri compromise*. Will some of our Representatives bring the matter before Congress?

"CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD."

The *National Press*, of Cincinnati, commences another volume, under the old familiar name, "*Cincinnati Weekly Herald*." Stanley Matthews, who succeeded us in Cincinnati, and has acquired, during his brief editorial career, a most enviable reputation, makes the following pleasing announcement:

"I have abandoned the law, and dedicated myself solely to the promotion of the cause of Reform. My greatest, and, I believe, sole earthly ambition, is to be an instrument, I care not how humble, in assisting the deliverance of the oppressed, in breaking the yoke of the poor and afflicted, in advancing the progress of intelligence, virtue, and universal liberty—in ushering the glory of the kingdom of heaven upon the earth. To this sphere I feel myself called—here I wish to labor and to live."

May heaven guide and prosper him! His ambition is a noble one—his fine abilities qualify him for signal service in the cause to which he has devoted himself.

NO MORE TERRITORY.

We published two or three weeks ago the yeas and nays in the House of Representatives, on the proposition of Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts, to instruct the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President to withdraw our armies to the east bank of the Rio Grande, and to negotiate a treaty on the basis of the No-More-Territory policy. We understood the resolution as offered to test the disposition of the House in relation to this policy. It was merely preliminary—a resolution of *inquiry*, nothing more. Well, what was the result? It was rejected by a most decisive vote—137 to 41—and among the nays we find but two names of members from the slaveholding States—one from Kentucky, the other from North Carolina.

Did we not forewarn our readers last summer that this No-More-Territory cry was a mockery—that its only effect would be to distract the opponents of slavery, divert their attention from the real issue before the country, excite the distrust of the Democrats, divide the Whigs, dilute their zeal against slavery-extension—and that the South would never agree, when the time for action came, to such a policy?

Is it worth while to delude ourselves forever?

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS AND THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The *Baltimore Clipper* says:

"There is scarcely a subject which can be introduced into the House of Representatives, that does not give rise to nonsensical partisan harangues. An old lady petitions for a pension on account of the services of her deceased son; and forthwith the political gladiators rouse themselves for action, and a terrible conflict of words ensues. The widow's petition and the public interest are alike lost sight of amidst the windy war which ensues. If members could realize the disgust which is excited by this course of conduct, they would desist."

Members will not realize any such thing. The young Representative is anxious to show to the world in general, and to his constituency in particular, that he is somebody; but who will take note of his existence unless he make a speech? To make one set speech, at least, is therefore the great idea of his Congressional life. He prepares himself in time—the preparation may even commence before he leaves the little village where he has so often been looked up to as an oracle. The rhetoric is all provided—fragments of poetry stuck in here and there—quotations all marked. Some indeed carry their authorities with them, ranging from Milton to Mother Goose, from Vattel to John Tyler, with the leaves where their precious proofs or illustrations are stored duly dog-eared. Once in Congress, and he groans to be delivered, when or how it is quite immaterial, so that he be permitted to make a spectacle of himself for one brief hour—only, an early delivery will show his constituents, that he is ever on hand, prompt in attention to their great interests. A man, *before* and *after* his long-conceived speech, presents two as opposite faces, as the two pictures in the old pictorial, of a man *before* and *after* marriage. While the agony is upon him, he is so nervous you might imagine him afflicted with St. Vitus' dance. He is restless, with brow anxious and contracted; moves about apparently in some distress, at last seating himself near the orator of the hour, so as to catch the Speaker's eye at the critical moment. Should he fail in this effort, he sinks back in his seat, his whole face crying out, "my sufferings are intolerable!" But, *after* his speech, a delightful repose settles down upon the totality of his physical man, and no one can regard with more equal eye the fierce struggles of those who have yet to go through the dreadful agony.

The British Parliament, a much more numerous assembly than our Congress, commenced on the 23d of November, and adjourned December 20th, having been in session four weeks, less one day. It was a new Parliament, and a very large proportion of the members came from the mercantile, manufacturing, and professional classes. The country was in a state of almost unexampled commercial distress, and credit seemed prostrated. Ireland, too, was resolved into a formidable anarchy; law was in the dust; murder stalked abroad at noonday with impunity. Under such circumstances, it might have been expected that the discussions would have been fierce and protracted, and much time lost, before the Legislature could reach any practical conclusion. But, two nights of most able debating sufficed for the disposition of the great subject of commercial embarrassment; the bill for the prevention of crime and outrage in Ireland went through all its stages, and on the final passage was opposed by a minority of but twenty-four; the question of Jewish disabilities was in principle settled; relief was extended to railway enterprises; and all this was done in a body fresh from the People, twice as large as our Congress, and in less than four weeks!

Nearly nine weeks have passed since the opening of Congress, and not a single measure of any importance has been passed, and not a single well-defined principle of policy in relation to the war and slavery-extension, has been recognised by the majority in the House or the strong minority in the Senate. Delay, inactivity, may be thought "masterly"—but, what excuse can members find for not progressing with the private calendar, for not disposing of the questions relating to the public lands, for not organizing Territorial Governments for Oregon and Minesota, for not making appropriations for the civil service, &c.? If unwilling to precipitate action, or take their ground in relation to the war, why not attend to other subjects of great importance, on which there is not the same tendencies to antagonisms, the same danger of defining their positions?

The country is wearied with this everlasting dropping of speeches, "stale, flat, and unprofitable." Reporting has its great benefits, but it were well for the business habits of Congress, if a majority of the speeches delivered were never reported. Some change ought to be made in the manner of proceeding, so as to exempt the whole nation from paying men for blowing their own trumpets. Remove the desks of members. Take away all the apparatus from the hall of the House which converts it into a great office, where men transact their private business, read and answer their letters, keep their accounts, &c. Let them have no facilities for attending to any but the public business; let them be compelled to listen to every speaker; let every man that claims the floor be obliged to take his place in a tribune, facing the whole House. Abolish the one-hour rule, and let the patience or impatience of the House, the ability or inability of the speaker, determine the length of his speeches. Were all this done, we are inclined to think, the speaking would be converted from "*stumping*" into *debating*; the character of the debates would be elevated; the time of the House economized; business facilitated.

MR. HENLEY AND "THE COMPROMISES."

"Mr. Henley having obtained the floor, he commenced by remarking upon the speech of Mr. Palfrey, and the manner in which it had been received by the House. When he (Mr. H.) first came into this House, an Abolition speech was not delivered here without great excitement, even of the Whig party. The only thing remarkable in the gentleman's speech was, that it was listened to with a great deal of attention, and with apparent approbation, by all the Whig members from the South, so far as he observed. [A laugh.] He had no remarks to make on this floor in relation to the subject of slavery. He was opposed to that institution; his own private opinion was, that it was an evil; he believed it an evil to the slave and to the slaveholder; but it belonged to the compromises of the Constitution to sustain that institution. He meant to stand by those compromises. But he could not help remarking upon the change of sentiment in this House within a few years, as exhibited in the fact that the remarks of the gentleman met with the entire approbation of the Whig party of the South. [Renewed laughter.]"—*Report in the Union.*

Mr. Palfrey's speech was listened to with a great deal of attention, not by Whig members alone from the South, but by Democratic members from that section. It had nothing to do with President-making, or any of the stale issues which are lovel to the small ambition of party hacks. It presented Principles identified with Human Progress, and Facts of great magnitude, in the estimation of all civilized People, except that portion of them in this country, which regards the cheap wares of the petty demagogue as the perfection of statesmanship.

Mr. Henley had no remarks to make on the subject of Slavery—"it belonged to the compromises of the Constitution to sustain that institution." Is it one of the "compromises of the Constitution," that the General Government shall be used for the purpose of conquering free, and converting into slaveholding, territory? Mr. Henley came near losing his election on account of his rather ambiguous conduct in relation to the Wilmot Proviso. As we have a large circulation among his constituents, we hope they will take some pains to ascertain what he means by the compromises of the Constitution sustaining Slavery. Slaveholders are explicit and frank—they never resort to abstract or general remarks for the purpose of disguising their sentiments. The representatives of non-slaveholders may learn a lesson from them.

One remark more. The Southern members listened to Mr. Palfrey with great attention and respect—although his speech was thoroughly Anti-Slavery. One might have supposed that this fact of itself would have excited unalloyed pleasure in the minds of the members from the free States, of all parties—that they would have hailed it as an indication of the increasing liberality of the South, and as an assurance of the future harmony of the different sections of the Union, on a question which has hitherto aroused so much angry excitement. And we doubt not such was the gratification of the large proportion of those members; but, Mr. Henley could see nothing in it, except an occasion for a small partisan sneer—"the only thing remarkable," in his estimation, was, that it was listened to "with apparent approbation by all the *Whig* members from the South!"

PLAN OF PACIFICATION AND CONTINENTAL UNION—ANNEXATION OF THE STATES OF MEXICO.

Six months ago, we wrote an article proposing a plan of Pacification and Continental Union, for the purpose of extricating the United States and Mexico from their present unhappy controversy, and securing the permanent peace, freedom, and well-being of the entire Continent of North America.

The views and arguments then presented, we shall not repeat. Since that time, public opinion has undergone some change. What then seemed extravagant, is now seriously entertained by many sober, reflecting minds. So strong had become the manifestations of this change, that Mr. Calhoun took the earliest opportunity, in the opening of this Congress, to direct attention to them, and warn his Southern friends against the annexation of Mexico, as the deadliest blow that could be inflicted upon the system of slavery. That such an event would violently disturb the system *within its present* limits, we do not suppose, but, as we shall have occasion to show, it would erect a perpetual bar to its extension.

One or two Anti-Slavery journals denounced us as guilty of pandering to the popular lust of conquest, of inflaming the Pride of a People already puffed up beyond measure. Such was not our object. We but stated facts concerning the position, character, progress, prospects, and responsibilities of the American Nation. Are we to be condemned for thinking that God has not given over our countrymen to ruin, but that His long-suffering is still to be exercised towards them? That we have abused power, been perverse and ungrateful amidst unexampled prosperity, committed crimes for which we should clothe ourselves in sackcloth and ashes, is too true; but we are not all evil, evil only, evil continually. He, who would have spared Sodom had there been ten righteous men in it, is not yet prepared to overwhelm us with devouring fire. There is room for repentance; there is ground for hope; there is evidence of progress; "a hymn for the day that is dawning" is going up to Heaven from myriads of the pure in heart; we have yet the ability and means for self-regeneration. It is something that we have carried out the principle of self-government in this New World in its full application to seventeen millions of freemen. It is something to have demonstrated that the Voluntary Principle in religious affairs is more efficacious and fruitful than the policy of Governmental interference. It is something to have recognised the Educational Wants of the Masses, and to have instituted immense, well-directed Charities for the enlightenment of Paganism, and relief of Poverty. It is something to have established Institutions which have prevented the excessive growth of Pauperism, and which have secured to every freeman the privilege of sitting under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to make him afraid. And it is because we have done this for seventeen millions of freemen, and have thrown open the same blessings to the myriads of suffering emigrants from the Old World, that we have hope of the redemption and elevation of the two-and-a-half millions of slaves, who, to the dishonor and condemnation of a portion of our countrymen, are excluded from the common heritage. With such views, we must be pardoned for dwelling with pleasure upon the extension of our territory and expansion of our population.

The journals referred to seemed entirely to overlook the Anti-Slavery bearings of our plan. The largest and most densely peopled portions of Mexico are unsuited to slave labor. This the slaveholders well know; and it is equally well known that the People themselves, a large majority of whom is of the Indian race, are possessed by an ineradicable antipathy to slavery. The incorporation of an Anti-Slavery safeguard in the draft of propositions for a peace, submitted by the Mexican commissioners to Mr. Trist, was the offspring of this sentiment.

Our plan proposed *voluntary* annexation, the States of Mexico being permitted to enter the Union on a footing with the original States. Necessarily they would come in *free*, and thus continue; and this simple fact, it is obvious, would raise a barrier to the diffusion of slavery, more secure than any that could be provided by the power of the National Legislature. The certainty of such a consequence will hardly be contested by any one who is acquainted with the speculations of Southern newspapers, or has listened to the debates in the Senate of the United States, in relation to this subject.

One aspect of our plan we thought would commend itself to the advocates of the Cause of Peace. Artificial boundaries between neighboring nations are provocations to war. Had it not been for the voluntary amalgamation of Scotland and England, perpetual feuds would have drenched their borders with blood, and checked the growth of both countries. Voluntary union has harmonized Celt, Saxon, and Briton. Different races have settled Mexico and the United States, but no natural boundaries divide them. We can give no countenance to that doctrine of races which finds in their distinctions perpetual sources of antagonisms. That is not the doctrine of Christianity. All men are of one flesh, formed by God's fingers, reflecting the same divine attributes—all men are brethren. Where physical circumstances and political necessities throw them together, in equal conditions, they will readily harmonize, under the influence of the spirit of Christian Brotherhood, and of enlightened Self-Interest, so characteristic of the age. Once it was not so; when men acted on the maxim of Hobbes, that war was the natural state of mankind. The emigrants from the northern hives of Europe and Asia, in looking out for new homes in the south, prepared themselves for overcoming the hostile reception they were sure to meet. Instead of being welcomed to the hospitalities of a more advanced civilization, their animosities were aroused by the fierce opposition of armed legions, and their settlements were effected amid blood and suffering, whence sprung undying hate and enmities. In this way, clans and races were insulated and embittered, and Europe was parcelled out among tribes, which, foes in their infancy, have retained, as nations, their antipathies. But now, emigrants from all these jarring nations, crowd our shores every year, in numbers exceeding the aggregate of the emigration for a score of years, in ancient Europe; and here their jealousies melt away—Saxon and Celt embrace—all distinctions are swallowed up in the great vortex of our population, all are Americanized. And why? Chiefly because all, with the sad exception of the colored people, are equal—upon all rest our institutions equally—over all their fostering care is equally spread—all are permitted to obey, without irritating interference, the laws of their own being, with nothing to provoke the pride or antipathies of race—such one feels that he has an equal right with the most favored, to call this *his* country—and thus the spirit of unity pervades and assimilates the whole mass.

The annexation of the States of Mexico would break down the partition wall between the two countries. It would give the citizens of both one country, one home, one interest; a common glory and a common destiny. There might not be much immigration from the South, northwardly, but there would be an almost unlimited infusion of American Life into her veins.

In one steamer on the Lakes, you shall see six hundred souls, the entire population of a township in the State of New York, embarked for the shores of Wisconsin. The process of interior emigration transcends all conception. It is a movement, uninterrupted in its flow, magnificent in its results, by which hundreds of thousands of our citizens, every year, change their homes, it may be, their pursuits, without noise, without agitation, without the slightest disturbance to the machinery of Society; and the great two-fold effect is, the rapid development of the resources of the country and the close cementing of its most distant sections. The annexation of Mexico would be followed by an unlimited expansion of this movement. The great ocean of life would begin to heave and swell upon the shores of the Southwest. American civilization would infuse itself into the forms of Mexican society, and, ere long, the demonstration would be complete, that even the Aztec race was capable of expanding with the power of what men style the Caucasian civilization—in a word, that no race of mankind is so degenerate as to be beyond the influences of the agencies which a kind Providence has arranged in these latter days, for the redemption of all his children.

We proposed our plan, then, as a great Peace measure. What is it the advocates of the cause of universal Peace contemplate, as a preventive against War? An International Tribunal for the settlement of international controversies. Has not the Congress of the American Union performed precisely the functions of such a Tribunal, for numerous powerful States, which, if politically isolated, each wielding the power of Peace and War, would, ere this, have been dripping with each other's blood? Suppose this Congress, by the voluntary annexation of Mexico, to become the Supreme Legislature over the North American Continent, with the exception (*temporary*, may we not hope?) of the Canadas, and we have a grand International Tribunal for keeping the Peace of the hundreds of millions who are destined to inhabit this Continent, and at the same time a glorious example presented to the world, of the social means by which Christianity may establish her reign of universal Peace. But our plan contemplated *voluntary* annexation, and no other. The intervention of *force* would defeat the experiment, and entail ruin on both parties. Of what value is the forced union of England and Ireland to either country? A corroding cancer to England, a wasting curse to Ireland. The *coerced* annexation of Mexico would never result in real union. There may be subjugation, but no incorporation; and the subjugation would cost this country its republicanism, and Mexico its life. Subjugation and extermination would be inseparably linked together.

Now, what is the alternative? If our plan be not adopted, if the project of wholesale subjugation be repudiated, as we think it will be; what then follows? Fractional annexation, for the benefit of Slavery—the amount and the time always to be determined by the demands of slave labor for more soil to blast and desolate. That this will be the fixed policy of the Government, unless one or the other of the modes just indicated, be adopted, is as certain as that in fifty years slaveholding territory has been trebled, and nine new Slave States added to the Union. The annexation of Texas, in its inception, progress, and accomplishment, foreshadows the Future. Will the non-slaveholding people of this country suffer themselves to be committed to such a policy? Not forever. The hour of resistance must come, but the danger is that it will come too late. It may come only, when the sole hope of release from such companionship in crime, will be a division of the Union, and a re-organization of the majority of the States in the temperate latitudes. The people of these States cannot continue forever linked to the cause of Slavery-propagandism. If the Slave Power hold on to the Government, using it, from time to time, as the agent for the dismemberment of Mexico, in fractions, just to suit the demands of slave labor, there are countries on our Northern border, in which a sentiment is already springing up, which may make a re-organization of the Union an act of high expediency—a re-organization, by which a Union might be formed, extending from the utmost bounds of human labor in the North, to the extreme limits of free labor in the South—a Union established not upon Compromise, but upon the Great Principle—Liberty, the inalienable right of every Human Being, and Law, its Defence.

It were well for Slaveholders if they would take warning in time.

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE AND THE PRESS.

The *Cleveland Plaindealer* contains a letter from its editor, dated Washington, December 20th, detailing some facts respecting its application for the advertising of the "mail lettings." The *Plaindealer* is the oldest Democratic paper in Cleveland, is thorough in the Democracy of party, and, it is stated, has a larger circulation than any other paper, Whig or Democratic, in Northern Ohio. Mr. Gray, supposing these circumstances gave him a claim better than that of the *Times*, a new Democratic paper in Cleveland, to Government patronage, obtained letters commendatory from the Democratic Central Committees of his own county and adjoining ones, beside testimonials from seven of the Democratic members from his own State. All these, with his application, were duly filed in the proper Department. He waited upon the Postmaster General; but, to use the language of Mr. Gray, that gentleman "informed him the *Plaindealer* was a Wilmot Proviso paper—that he had just received a copy of it, sent him by the postmaster at Cleveland, in which he found an article *marked*, (that is, black lines drawn around it,) which, he said, took very strong ground in favor of that doctrine!"

"I told him, in my section of country we did not look upon this as a party question; that the Democrats there were all Proviso men, and supposed they had a right to be; that we were not tenacious about the terms of Mr. Wilmot's resolution, but were decidedly in favor of its principles, and believe in the policy of enforcing them at the proper time and in a constitutional manner. I also expressed my belief that the Constitution fairly construed and honestly abided by, was an ample substitute for the 'Proviso,' and I sincerely hoped that such a constitutional understanding would be had between the North and South, as to take this agitating question entirely out of politics.

"A few days after this, I repaired again to the old man's quarters, and asked if any decision had been made in regard to said printing. Up to this time, no application from any other paper in Northern Ohio, except my own, had been made, and I was curious to know what he was going to do with the advertisement for that section, as it was then considerably past the time for publishing it.

"The *Sandusky Mirror*, a very good Democratic paper, and located at a very good point for this advertisement, was unfortunately in the same category with the *Plaindealer*, a 'Proviso' paper. There was some talk that he would give it to the *Pittsburgh Post*, an 'anti-Proviso' paper, and there is no doubt he would, if a certain busybody in other men's matters, a well-known political and pro-slavery *toady*, here, had not drummed up a sham application for the *Times*, a paper which cannot do the printing, unless it jobs it out to Whig offices.

"Mr. Johnson said 'no decision had as yet been made; that *he expected a communication from me in writing*, to be put on file, *defining more precisely* my position on the *Wilmot Proviso!*'

"The most charitable construction I could put upon the language was, that if I would *reverse my position* on that question, and give him a written pledge to that effect, *I could have the advertisement*; and, if not, not. *I have no doubt I could have got the printing on those terms*; certain it is, *I did not comply* with said terms, and certain it is, *I did not get the printing*."

The *Bradford* (*Pa.*) *Reporter*, a Wilmot Proviso Democratic paper, contains a letter from Mr. Wilmot, protesting against the course of the Postmaster General, in giving the post office advertising to the *Tioga Eagle*, (a paper which he shows to be rather wayward in the Democratic faith,) instead of the old and well-established *Bradford Reporter*, of unimpeachable repute as an organ of the Democracy. The *Washington Union*, in reply, says:

"The *Tioga Eagle*, a Democratic paper in the same Congressional district, had published this advertisement in 1840 and 1844. It was a strong anti-Wilmot Proviso paper; and what Mr. Wilmot very modestly desired was, that the Postmaster General should deprive the *Tioga Eagle* of this trifling patronage, and transfer it to one of the most rabid and abusive Wilmot Proviso papers in the Union. This request was, of course, not granted; whereupon, Mr. Wilmot has filed his solemn protest against the decision!"

"It is but justice to the *Reporter* to say that, while it is a most uncompromising advocate of the Wilmot Proviso, it is very far, in our opinion, from being "rabid and abusive." We refer to these two cases, to show on what principles the patronage of the Administration is bestowed. We presume the facts stated in both are correct. If so, they admit of an easy explanation. The Administration regards the Proviso, embodying, as it does, a prohibition of the extension of slavery into free territory, as an Anti-Democratic measure—repugnant to the principles and subversive of the harmony of the Democratic party. With such a view, it is just as consistent in withholding its patronage, where the law allows it discretion, from Democratic papers advocating the Proviso, as it would be in refusing patronage to Democratic papers advocating a Protective Tariff or a National Bank. What is to be expected? Did the *Plaindealer* and *Reporter* expect the Administration to use its power against itself? An Anti-Slavery Administration would bestow its patronage so as to favor Anti-Slavery sentiment. A Pro-Slavery Administration will pursue a similar policy, only with a view to favor pro-slavery sentiment. The *Plaindealer* and *Reporter* contributed largely to bringing into power a slaveholding Administration; and they have no right to complain that it acts upon slaveholding principles. Do men gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles? What a man sows, that shall he reap.

We do not complain of the distribution of patronage by the Administration. A man will love his own. The head of a party must see to it that his patronage, when legally used, be so distributed as to build up, not break down, its principles. The fact that the Administration has so distributed its patronage as to break down much of the opposition to the extension of slavery into free territory, demonstrates that one part of its settled policy is *slavery-extension*.

The Administration is consistent—its principles and measures harmonize. What, then, is the duty of all those Democrats who are opposed to the principles and policy of slavery-extension? Not to complain of its consistency, but of their inconsistency, in aiding in the establishment of a Pro-Slavery Administration. We trust they are by this time convinced of this, and that henceforth their good will and support will be given to no candidate for any office, in whose Anti-Slavery principles and sympathies they may not perfectly confide.

☞ Since we wrote the foregoing, an article has appeared in the *Union*, correcting the statements of the *Plaindealer*.

The writer refers to the fact, that the post offices in New York are filled with men who are favorable to the Wilmot Proviso, and that not one of them has been removed on that account by the Postmaster General."

He states that the Postmaster General expressed a strong and decided opinion against the selection "of either the *Times* or *Plaindealer*, in consequence of the controversy between them." Mr. Gray urged his claims strongly. The Postmaster General replied:

"That he had not been a reader of that paper, but many things had been said in the Department against its course; that it had been said to be under the influence of the Wooster Bank; that it had taken part in Ohio against the hard-money men—producing discord in the Democratic ranks; and that recently one of its numbers had been sent him, marked, which strongly vindicated the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. Gray said much, vindicating the course of his paper, and denied that he was the author of the article referred to, and mentioned that it was not made a question among the Democrats in that the name of the writer, which is not recollected; said part of Ohio, and expressed the opinion that it would not be an issue in the next Presidential election; but if he said one word in favor of the Proviso, or intimated that he favored it himself, it has escaped the recollection of the Postmaster General. The Postmaster General replied to him, if he wished to say anything in his own behalf on these subjects, he had best reduce it to writing, and place it on file, that it might be considered when the subject came up for action—intending to submit it, with the other papers, to the members from Ohio. The sole and only object in requesting it to be put in writing was, that the members from Ohio might see his own statement in his own language. Mr. Gray called again at the Department, and brought the *National Era*, which contained the article extracted from the *Plaindealer*, for the purpose of showing, from the dates, that he was not its author. A similar reply was made to him—that what he wished to say, he had best put in writing, and let it go on file. Not a word escaped the lips of the Postmaster General, from which Mr. Gray or any other person could infer that the printing was to be given to Mr. Gray under any circumstances, or upon any conditions whatever, or to influence his course, as an editor, upon the Wilmot Proviso or any other question. The *papers selected* for the publications in Ohio prove, beyond any question, the erroneous conclusions of the editor of the *Plaindealer*. The *Ohio Press* was one of the papers selected, and is said to be favorable to the Wilmot Proviso."

The writer says that many other facts might be referred to, "proving, beyond question, that the Wilmot Proviso has not been made a test by the Postmaster General, in dispensing the patronage of his Department."

The entire statement is the more important, as it is evidently official.

STATE CONVENTIONS OF THE WHIG PARTY.

The Whig State Convention of Indiana had not a word to say about slavery-extension. From its silence we are left to infer that it did not consider the question as one worthy of the attention of the Whig party.

The following resolution was adopted by the Whig State Convention of Ohio:

"*Resolved*, That we deprecate a war of conquest, and strenuously oppose the forcible acquisition of Mexican territory; but if additional territory be forced upon us, or required by the nation, we will demand that 'there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude therein, otherwise than for punishment of crime.'"

NEW YORK AND OHIO.

The Legislatures of these two States are controlled by very different views of public policy in regard to slavery. The first important act of the Legislature of New York was the almost unanimous passage of resolutions, affirming, in manly and explicit terms, its settled opposition to the extension of slavery, and instructing its Senators in Congress accordingly. Such resolutions were proposed as were unobjectionable to all parties. The great object was, not to use the question of slavery as an electioneering issue, but to array Whigs and Democrats in united phalanx against the further encroachments of the Slave Power.

We see no evidence of such a spirit in the Ohio Legislature. The parties there seem to think more of gaining some petty advantage over each other, than of making a united demonstration in favor of the cause of Freedom.

The extent of the action of the Legislature thus far, is shown by the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the power of Congress to prohibit a formation of slave States out of territory already belonging to the Federal Government, and entitled to admission into the Union, there cannot be any rational ground for such difference of opinion, as to territory that may be hereafter obtained by conquest or purchase; that foreign territory purchased by the national treasure, or conquered by the national army, is, and in the nature of the case must be, subject to national control, to be occupied only upon such conditions, and governed by such institutions, as the national will may dictate.

"2. *Resolved*, That the present war with Mexico was neither sought nor advised by the State of Ohio, and while its end and results are and have been beyond her control and foresight, her citizens have been with the national flag, and have attested their devotion to it on many fields, and through divers perils; that the State of Ohio neither seeks nor advises the acquisition of further territory by conquest or by purchase, nor is the power of shaping the national policy in her hands; but she hereby protests, by every drop of blood that has been spilt by her citizens, by every flag that has been unrolled from her borders, by the spirit of her sisterhood with the American States, that any territory acquired, either by purchase or by conquest, as the result of this war, shall be National territory; and that the State of Ohio must be heard, and will have a share in determining the character of the institutions by which such territory shall be governed.

"3. *Resolved*, That the Governor be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to our Representatives and Senators in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States in the Union."

These were adopted in the House by a vote of 37 yeas to 24 nays—a Whig majority.

Much debate preceded their adoption, Mr. Smith, a Democratic member from Hamilton, having moved as an amendment the resolution recently adopted by the State Democratic Convention at Columbus, denouncing slavery as an evil, and pledging the people of Ohio to use all the powers conferred by the National Compact, to prevent its extension, to mitigate, and finally eradicate the evil. But this was rejected.

Subsequently, another series of resolutions was reported from the Committee on Federal Relations, containing an expression of opposition to the system of slavery, and instructions to the Ohio Senators in Congress to vote against its extension, but embracing, in addition, resolutions concerning the character and origin of the war, and the duty of the Government in regard to the withdrawal of American troops, calculated to inflame the opposition of the Democrats, and thus endanger the passage of the whole series. We know not the motives which influence the majority of the House, but their course seems to us exceedingly unwise, to use no harder word. Is it not possible to present the Anti-Slavery issue, stripped of all embarrassing appendages, and to obtain a general, if not unanimous, vote of the Legislature in its support? If so, it is madness not to do it, and to place the Democratic members of the Legislature in a false position on that point; for, unanimity on that point once secured, and they might divide then as they pleased on questions respecting the *origin* of the war, territorial indemnity, &c. The resolutions, we are glad to see, were referred to a select committee of three.

From the Missouri Republican.

THE FIRST LEGISLATURE OF NEW MEXICO.

Letters from our correspondent at Independence announce the arrival at that place of Mr. Aubrey, merchant of Santa Fe, in the incredibly short period of fourteen days between the two points.

In the papers forwarded to us we find the proceedings of the *Legislature of New Mexico*. That body assembled at Santa Fe on the 6th of December.

At 3 o'clock the message of Governor Vigil was sent to the Legislature by Mr. Smith, the Attorney General, and read.

On Tuesday, the various and usual standing committees were appointed. We recognise the names of a few Americans among them.

Many bills were under consideration, involving almost every conceivable subject of legislation.

Among them was a bill *calling a convention to take into consideration the annexation of the Territory of New Mexico to the United States.* This bill provides:

1. That an election shall be held in the several counties (fifteen days after this Legislature adjourns) for the election of delegates to take into consideration the annexation of this Territory to the United States; and in case it meets with approbation, to devise such measures and adopt such acts as will most speedily effect the same.

Section 2 prescribes the number of representatives each county shall send.

Section 3 prescribes the mode of holding the elections.

Section 4 prescribes the returns, and to whom they shall be made, of the election, and how a certificate of election shall be given.

This bill passed both Houses, and was signed by the Governor. The Convention is to meet in February.

The *Santa Fe Republican* remarks of the proceedings of the Legislature:

"The proceedings in both Houses are conducted with dignity and decorum, and in a manner highly creditable to men unaccustomed to our system of legislation. All that is wanted is a little time and a little labor to make New Mexico a worthy and respectable portion of the United States."

It should be recollected, in estimating the value of the proceedings of this Legislature, that the country is in the military possession of the United States, and that military government there is supreme.

On the day Mr. A. left Santa Fe, the Senatorial branch of the Legislature, consisting, with a single exception, of Mexicans, adjourned *sine die*, and a warm debate was going on in the House as to its right to do so. The cause of its adjourning, it is stated, was a bill in relation to marriages, authorizing Judges of the Courts, Justices, &c., to perform the marriage ceremony, the Senate regarding it as an innovation on their religion.

ANOTHER PAPER AT WASHINGTON—REASONS THEREFOR.

Members of the Liberty League, and persons friendly to it, assembled in Convention at Auburn, New York, on the 12th of January, and continued in session two days. Their object is, either to induce the Liberty party to enlarge its basis, so as to embrace all questions that can affect the political relations of man, or to supersede it by another Liberty party. One of the resolutions passed, declares in favor of a National Convention "of the Liberty party," to be held at Buffalo on the 14th and 15th days of next June. Of course, anybody has a perfect right to call a National Convention of the Liberty party, if Liberty men will come for the calling. The object of the new Convention, so far as we understand it, is to determine the true principles and policy of the party, and also to decide upon the fitness of the Buffalo nominations to represent what shall be deemed by the new Convention, such Principles and Policy.

The following resolution was adopted by the meeting, drawn up, we believe, by Mr. Gerrit Smith:

"Whereas it is proposed to establish in the city of Washington, a newspaper, which shall be the open and unqualified advocate of slavery; and whereas, in the event of its establishment, it will be very important to have there a Liberty party newspaper also—a newspaper, which shall be efficient for the overthrow of slavery, by faithfully representing and inculcating the distinctive features of that party; the principle, for instance, that the Federal Constitution is a positively Anti-Slavery, instead of being, as the editor of the National Era interprets it, a positively Pro-Slavery instrument; and that, instead of providing power, as this editor supposes, to seize the fugitive, and thereby create slavery even within the limits of a free State, it provides power to overthrow slavery within the limits of a every slave State; the principle, for instance, that the laws, by which slaveholders retain their fellow-men in slavery, are entitled to no more respect than the laws of any other pirates; and that it is right—a high and Heaven-required duty, the editor of the National Era to the contrary notwithstanding—to advise and help slaves to escape from their prison-house; the principle, for instance, that the Liberty party is, notwithstanding the contrary judgment of this editor, a permanent party, and therefore bound to look after all the political interests of the country; and to denounce, not only slavery, but such other giant oppressions, as war, and land monopoly, and the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and commercial restrictions; and to lift up its warnings against secret societies; the principle, for instance, however it may be regarded by the editor of the National Era, that no slaveholder is fit for civil office, and no person who thinks a slaveholder fit to wield its sacred powers; and the principle, for instance, however it may be regarded by this editor, that no advocates of nor apologists for slavery, nor 'dumb dogs,' who keep silence regarding it, are worthy of ecclesiastical confidence or patronage:

"*Resolved, therefore*, That, God helping us, we will promptly follow up the establishment of the contemplated Pro-Slavery press with the establishment of an Anti-Slavery press of the Liberty party type; and

Resolved, further, That we intend herein no disparagement of the eminent talent and literary excellence which characterize the National Era, and no denial that there are respects in which that paper is useful to the Anti-Slavery cause, notwithstanding the deep injury it does to it, among such as mistake it for an exponent of the views of the Liberty party, and among such as mistake the diluted and inoffensive doctrines of its columns, for those stern, uncompromising, and glorious ones, by the power of which, a Garrison and a Weld, a Goodell and a Green, have broken the guilty slumbers of this oppressive nation, and prepared the way for the speedy deliverance of the slave.

"*Resolved*, That the committee for raising and disbursing the aforementioned two thousand dollars be also the committee for raising, in the event of the establishment of the contemplated Pro-Slavery press aforesaid, six thousand dollars, in three successive yearly instalments of two thousand dollars each; and

"*Resolved, further*, That this committee shall pay the said six thousand dollars, as fast as they shall receive the same, to William Goodell and Samuel W. Green, or such other wise and true-hearted and rigidly economical men, as shall, in the event aforesaid, establish a Liberty party newspaper in the city of Washington, and continue it during the time they are receiving the moneys aforesaid; and

"*Resolved, further*, That this committee begin, forthwith, to solicit promises of contributions to this fund of six thousand dollars."

We are under obligations to this Convention for its favorable opinion of the *Era*. It is gratifying to learn, that it regards our doctrines as "*inoffensive*" rather than noxious. What it considers, "stern, uncompromising, and glorious" doctrines, we are to infer, we suppose, from a resolution immediately preceding the dissertation upon the *Era*, in which several gentlemen are constituted a committee to raise $2,000, of which they are instructed to "pay to the Publisher of the *Albany Patriot*, $250; to the Publisher of *Young America*, $100; to the Publisher of the *Chronotype*, $60; to the Publisher of the *True American* and *Religious Examiner*, $60; to the Publisher of the *Hamstead Journal*, $30; (in all, $500) in exchange for an equivalent number of copies of their newspapers, to be sent for one year to such persons as the committee shall designate, or permit the Publishers to designate."

We have not one word to say against these papers. Each has its vocation, and is laboring manfully in it. As this Convention, however, professes to represent the True Liberty Party, and can find no "stern, uncompromising, and glorious" doctrines in the *Era*, it may be well to advert for a moment to the "stern, uncompromising, and glorious" doctrines, of the papers to which they have given their God-speed.

The gentlemen comprising the Convention, found their whole creed of civil government and a political party, upon the Law of God, especially as recorded in the Holy Scriptures. We do not wish to wrong our friend of the *Chronotype*, but, if we mistake not, he attaches as much inspiration to the sayings of Confucius, as to the Scriptures of Moses, the Prophets, and Apostles.

Those gentlemen, especially Mr. Gerrit Smith and his particular friends, demand that the United States bring back their troops within their limits, and make ample reparation to Mexico. The editor of the *Albany Patriot* is in favor of continuing the American army in Mexico, and annexing that country *by force*, if we understand him.

"For simplicity's sake, and to reduce the thing to a point, suppose one of the truest and ablest men in the country were now put at the head of affairs just as they are, with a Congress ready to approve his recommendations. Would it be his duty to withdraw the army from Mexico, and abandon the people to the disorder, confusion, and violence, that would ensue upon that step? For ourselves, we are free to answer—No. Others will answer according to their own convictions. Opposed as we are to all wars, from principle and policy, we still hold to the rightfulness and necessity of a national not less than a local police. Thus, if it were in our power, we would establish a police in South Carolina and Kentucky, vigorous enough and clothed with functions sufficiently precise and energetic to compel Calhoun and Clay to open fair accounts with the people that labor for them—to pay for the services rendered them up to the last honest red cent. Heaven knows we would do it, come what might! Well, down in Mexico, the people endure all the oppression and extortion that can well be described, excepting only chattelhood itself. They have no protection—no guidance—no justice—no Government. Should we abandon them to luck—priestcraft—military exactions—robber spoliations? We would do no such thing, but should feel called upon by the weightiest considerations to establish 'justice between a man and his neighbor' there as elsewhere."

These gentlemen, in one of their resolutions, declare that wars and tariffs and land monopolies are great wrongs in themselves, and "supports of the *greater* wrong of slavery."

Young America considers land monopoly the greatest of all wrongs, slavery as of minor consequence, and its allusions to it "few and far between." The question is not in fact discussed in its columns. And, how it regards any direct practical measures designed to stay the progress of slavery, the reader may learn from the following extract from one of its editorials:

"They (Land Reformers) do not undervalue the Federal Constitution; but while they see prominent men of the two great parties continually at loggerheads concerning the meaning of various parts of that instrument, they do not think it policy to wait another seventy years, till all those doubtful points are settled, before they secure some sort of a foothold on the earth for themselves and their children. Therefore, when they come to question the various party candidates, (as it is their policy to do,) *they will not think it necessary to inquire their opinions concerning the regulation of commerce, the Wilmot Proviso, or any of the thousand and one fractional or surface measures which are proposed to tinker up a rotten civilization.*"

But enough. We will not push our Universal Reform friends too hard, lest we should lose our reputation for *inoffensiveness*. All we have to say is, there is room in Washington for any number of "stern, uncompromising, and glorious" papers, so that they can find support. We are not sure that our friend of the *Albany Patriot*, for example, would he remove his paper to Washington, might not obtain a fair share of the Government printing, after his declaration above quoted.

Seriously: the field of Reform is large; the laborers are few; why should they stop their work, and go to fighting among themselves, because one devotes himself to cutting down weeds along the fences, another tends a little truck patch in a corner, another expends his strength in grubbing up old stumps, another is busy in collecting and burning brush, and still another will drive his ploughshare deep across the entire field? There is room for all sorts of labor, and all kinds of patent hoes, plows, and harrows. The Great Proprietor knows how to make them all serviceable.

JUDGE McLEAN AND THE WAR.

The following letter was written to a gentleman in this State, and has been furnished us for publication. The opinions of our distinguished men, upon the war and the means of ending it, should be known. Judge McLean occupies a high official position, and has been named and has many friends in the several States for the Presidency. His opinions and suggestions will be highly appreciated, and tend to direct the public attention to the ruinous consequences of the war.

Cin. Gaz.

WASHINGTON, *January* 7, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: To all human appearance, the termination of this miserable war with Mexico is more remote than when the first blow was struck. In my judgment, it was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced, by marching our army into disputed territory in the possession of Mexico. And I think that Congress, who unquestionably have the power, should put an end to the war on just and honorable principles.

After agreeing upon the terms on which a treaty should be made, they should call upon the Executive by resolution to offer a peace to Mexico upon that basis; and during the negotiation hostilities should be suspended. If the President shall refuse to do this, in the military appropriation bills the army should be required to take such positions as shall carry out the views of Congress. These bills the President could not veto, and he would be bound by their requirements. This may be done by the House.

I hope Congress will refuse to issue any more treasury notes. The notes demanded, in addition to those already in circulation, would flood the country with that description of paper. Such an emission would constitute a Government bank, controlled and managed by a party administration. We have now fifteen millions of treasury notes in circulation, and authority to issue five millions more. I would not increase this circulation a dollar, but reduce it as rapidly as possible. Such a system would be incomparably more dangerous to the public morals and the public liberty, than any other system of banking that could be devised.

To meet any deficiency of the revenue to pay the current expenses of the war, I would authorize loans at par, paying not more than six per cent. interest; and if loans cannot be made at this rate, let the administration resort to a system of taxation, which shall cause the people to feel the expense of the war. All wars should be accompanied by a system of direct and internal taxation. Nothing short of this can show, in addition to the sacrifice of life, what we pay for military glory. This was the policy in the better days of the republic.

The late war with England was nobly sustained by the people, not only in the field but by the payment of taxes. And they will sustain every just war, in which our country shall be involved. But I risk nothing in saying that an attempt to adopt such a system of taxation would wind up this Mexican war in sixty days. And this shows that the war should be put an end to. This may be done by Congress in ninety days, and I pray God that they may do it.

Very truly yours,

JOHN McLEAN.

For the National Era.

LOUISA.

INSCRIBED TO HER HUSBAND, S. F. CAREY.

BY MISS PHŒBE CAREY.

Where leaves by bitter winds are heaped
In the deep hollows, damp and cold,
And the light snow-shower silently
Is falling on the yellow mould,

Sleeps one who was our friend below;
With meek hands folded on her breast,
When the first flowers of summer died,
We softly laid her down to rest.

By her were blessings freely strewn,
As roses by the summer's breath;
Yet nothing in her perfect life
Was half so lovely as her death.

In the meek beauty of a faith
Which few have ever proved like her,
She shrunk not even when she felt
The chill breath of the sepulchre.

Heavier, and heavier still, she leaned
Upon His arm who died to save,
As step by step he led her down
To the still chamber of the grave!

'Twas at the midnight's solemn watch
She sunk to slumber, calm and deep—
The golden fingers of the dawn
Shall never wake her from that sleep.

From him, who was her friend below,
She turned to meet her Heavenly Guide;
And the sweet children of her love,
She left them sleeping when she died.

Her last of suns went calmly down,
And when the morn rose bright and clear,
Her's was a holier Sabbath day
Than that which dawned upon us here.

MOUNT HEALTHY, OHIO.

THE WORKINGMAN'S POLITICAL ECONOMY. BY JOHN PICKERING. CINCINNATI, OHIO.—We have been much interested, for several days past, in a careful perusal of a recent and novel work, entitled, "The Workingman's Political Economy."

The author is a citizen of Cincinnati, John Pickering, who, previous to last winter, had for quite a number of years, we believe, officiated as Librarian of the Cincinnati Mechanics' Institute; an institution which, through its lectures and various other systems of instruction, together with its well-supplied library, has long been of great benefit to the young mechanics of the Queen City. The library abounds with masterly treatises upon the most important subjects. From this mine of knowledge, Mr. Pickering must have procured the materials to assist his own independent reflections. The work under consideration amply testifies to his industrious labors in such intellectual research. From the contents of this we are ready to believe that he must have pored with earnest and patient attention into every volume hitherto published on the subject of Political Economy.

The style of the book is plain, and an "unvarnished" statement of facts and arguments is presented in strong language.

To the operatives of the country the work is especially dedicated. The principles therein taught conflict with every rule of trade now acted upon throughout the whole civilized world.

Land Monopoly, and the "Unrighteous Distribution" of Wealth, are the principal themes of his animadversion.

By remitting current money, post-paid, $1, to John Pickering, No 150 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, any person will recieve it, by mail, free of postage. Three dollars will purchase four copies.

We neglected to mention that it contains 208 pages octavo, admirably stereotyped according to a new and curious invention by Josiah Warren, of New Harmony, Indiana. *

THE UNION MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND ART.—ISRAEL POST, New York, Publisher. Edited by Mrs. C. M. Kirkland.

We have received the February number of this excellent monthly. As usual, it is filled with rich and varied articles, in poetry and prose, from the pens of Mrs. Ellis, Miss Gould, Miss A. C. Brown, Park Benjamin, Sims, J. R. Orton, and others. There are four steel engravings, a fashion plate, and eight wood engravings, all in illustration of the contents, which serve to enrich as well as embellish the work. *

Russell Jarvis, Esq., well known as the Editor of the Ledger, and one of the deepest thinkers and closest reasoners of the present age, delivered a Lecture in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, in which he *proved*, beyond all cavil, that Congress has an indisputable right to *abolish the internal slave trade* between the States! and (so far as the Territories of the United States are concerned) to abolish Slavery itself. Such a lecture would be highly useful at the Federal City at the present juncture.

Could not the friends of freedom prevail upon him to deliver that lecture at Washington City?

Men of mind, having sufficient understanding to appreciate a terse, logical discourse, could not fail being pleased with the masterly manner in which he treats this important subject.

S. W. E.

NORTHERN STATESMEN AT THE SOUTH.

The *Richmond (Va.) Whig* styles the letter of General Cass, in relation to the Wilmot Proviso, an "electioneering" one, and remarks:

"Concurring entirely in the sound views which he presents on that subject, we have only to repeat our regret that he *voted for* the Wilmot Proviso at the session before last of Congress, and that at the last session he announced, in a long and elaborate speech, his *continued adherence to the principle embodied in it*. If Senator Cass had accounted for his sudden change of opinion, by citing some argument against the Proviso which had not been previously addressed to him in vain, our confidence in the integrity of his motives and in the sincerity of his conversion would have been much greater than it is, or than, under existing circumstances, it can possibly be. We cannot, for the life of us, conceive how it is that he has recently been convinced of the error of his old opinions, and become all at once so very clear and decided in his convictions of that error, by the use of arguments, which have nothing of the charm or the force of novelty to recommend them, and which were at first, and for more than twelve months, powerless to satisfy himself of the unconstitutionality and danger of Mr. Wilmot's proposition! We beg leave to say, however, that we do not regret that he has taken this course. On the contrary, we are glad to see that the vote of the South is yet influential enough to *convince* certain gentlemen of the impolicy of assailing her, when all other arguments fail to produce that effect."

The *Charleston Mercury* also takes a very philosophical view of these movements among Northern politicians. It says.

"The approach of this mighty struggle for spoils—the Presidential election—and the disastrous defeat which awaits the Democratic party, in that great contest, unless the North and South can be united, have brought forth a letter from Mr. Buchanan, a speech from Mr. Dallas, resolutions in the Senate from Mr. Dickinson, and, within the last few days, a letter from General Cass."

How do our Presidential candidates relish such thanks for their disinterested labors and sacrifices?

NORTH AND SOUTH.

"A contemporary, in alluding to the singular fact mentioned by Mr. Kendall, that the Northern troops endure the climate of Mexico better than the Southern, says that Segur, in his history of the expedition to Russia, states that the Italian troops and those from the south of France endured the horrors of the retreat better than the more northern men. If this be true, it is still more singular."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

The fact stated in this paragraph respecting the greater endurance of the Northern troops is now generally admitted. It was thought that the Southern troops would suffer less from the climate of Mexico, but the sick lists tell another story. We suppose the explanation is this: The volunteers who enlisted in the Southern States were generally unused to labor or hardships. Many were gentlemen's sons; few had been brought up in the workshops or on farms. In the North, industry and endurance are characteristic of the people. Its volunteers were men accustomed to labor. They were men of the plough, the anvil, the pickaxe. Their muscle was developed, their sinews hardened, their frames rendered enduring by toil, and, dependent upon themselves alone, they had learned the art of taking care of "number one."

Select of Southern men only from that small class who are accustomed to take it "rough and tumble," and earn their bread by the sweat of their own brows, and we doubt not they would show as much endurance as their Northern brethren. The difference in the two systems of labor adopted in the two sections explains the whole matter.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

JANUARY 28.

SENATE.—Mr. Greene presented a resolution from the Legislature of Rhode Island, instructing her Senators to vote against any tax on tea and coffee. Mr. Rusk presented a bill to authorize the President to increase the naval establishment of the United States. Mr. Pearce reported a bill from the Committee on the Library, to authorize the purchase of the papers of Alexander Hamilton. The resolution submitted by Mr. Hannegan, in relation to the preservation of Senatorial monuments, was adopted. Mr. Miller offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether he had caused any taxes, duties, or imposts, to be laid upon the property of American citizens in Mexico, &c., and if so, by what authority.

The Ten Regiment Bill coming up, Mr. Cass expressed a hope that the speeches of Senators would hereafter be completed in one day, and that the debate upon the bill might be brought to a close by the end of next week, or early in the following week.

Mr. Phelps resumed and concluded his speech, directing attention chiefly to the financial aspect of the war question.

Mr. Davis obtained the floor, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House soon after the opening of the session went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. Some time having been spent in the consideration of private bills, on a motion that the Committee rise, there was no quorum. The roll was then called, the Committee rose, and the names of the absentees were ordered to be entered on the Journal of the House, in compliance with the rule. The House again went into Committee of the Whole, and after further action, rose, and the Chairman reported a bill to provide additional examiners in the Patent Office, with the recommendation that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Bills for the relief of James Brown, Edward Quinn, George Newton, Russel Goss, David Myerle, and Alberne Allen, were also reported, severally considered, and passed.

The Committee of the Whole House was discharged from the further consideration of the bill authorizing attachments on mesne process in the county of Washington, which was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

No other business of general interest was transacted except the passage of the Senate bill, supplementary to an act to regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases.

The House adjourned.

JANUARY 29.

SENATE did not sit to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Vinton, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, &c. Read and committed.

Also, a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending January 30th, 1848.

Mr. Vinton indicated his purpose to call this bill up, so soon as it could be printed, with the accompanying papers. It proposes to appropriate between twelve and thirteen millions of dollars, beside the million appropriation early in the session, to supply the deficiency in the appropriation of the last Congress. Mr. V. said the Committee of Ways and Means had been prevented from reporting this bill at an earlier day by circumstances not under its own control. It will be recollected, that at the beginning of the session a million of dollars was appropriated to meet the immediate wants of the Department until the residue of the deficiency could be inquired into. On looking into the estimates, it was found that the Paymaster General had reported to the Secretary of War at the commencement of the session that he could not estimate for the deficiency in his Department till he received further returns from Mexico. About four weeks ago, the Secretary of War transmitted to the committee the Paymaster's estimate of the deficiency in that branch of the service, amounting to three millions seven hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars. It was laid before the committee the day after its receipt; but, as it was not accompanied by a detailed statement of the items, the committee directed him to write to the Secretary of War for such a statement, both from the Paymaster and Quartermaster's departments. He believed every diligence and effort had been used by the Department to comply with the call of the committee at as early a day as practicable, but it was not till within the present week that the information had been received by the committee.

There was another bill also which required the prompt attention of the House, and which he would avail himself of this occasion to give notice of his intention to call up at an early day. He had reference to the loan bill. He had imagined that the fortunate discovery of an error, which showed there were in the Treasury near seven millions of means more than was supposed to exist there, had obviated the necessity of immediate action on that bill. But two days ago, he had received a letter from the acting Secretary of the Treasury, stating that its immediate consideration was highly necessary. It is known to the members of this House that the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet been printed.

A conversational debate now took place, in which the blame of the delay in furnishing the documents was imputed by some to the public printers, by others, to the Treasury Department.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. The bill for the relief of Mary Brown was agreed to, the Committee rose, reported it, the House passed it, and adjourned.

JANUARY 31.

SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the President, in reply to a resolution, asking whether the order of General Scott, No. 376, had been issued under instructions from the War Department.

The Secretary says, that no special instructions had been given, but the General doubtless acted under the general instructions on the subject of levying contributions. He also furnishes an extract from the letter of General Scott, of 18th September, 1848, in which the General, assuming the force *en route* to be 6,500, and that 4,000 more are soon to follow, says that he can hold the capital with 7,500, against any combination of external or internal assault, and have an ample surplus to occupy Puebla, Perote, Xalapa, the National Bridge, the Peso de Obejas, Santa Fe, and Vera Cruz.

As a modification of the plan, he states that with 30,000 he can occupy the mining district, and afford a secure travel to gold and silver bullion, which, paying the customary duties, would cover a considerable part of the expense of occupation. He further suggests, that to augment the army to 50,000 would enable him to occupy all the State capitals and principal cities, annihilate the guerillas, seize all the revenues of the country, and keep the Central Government in constant alarm. To withdraw the army from the interior of the country, occupy the strong points within the boundaries which the United States intend to hold permanently, blow up the citadel in the capital, the fortresses of Chapultepec, Perote, San Juan d'Ulua, and the walls of Vera Cruz, (unless it be preferred to garrison the last two,) destroy all iron guns captured, and carry off all brass ones, with all ordnance stores, and strictly blockade the ports not garrisoned by our troops, would be essential, he thinks, to the *conquest of peace*.

Two other communications were received, one furnishing the letters of General Taylor in regard to a defensive line, the other, a report of the Director of the Mint.

Mr. Atchison, presented a memorial from the Legislature of Missouri, asking for the organization of a Territory west of Missouri. It is now occupied, it is stated, by 30,000 Indians, and, if opened to the white man, would soon become a powerful State.

By the same, a memorial from the same, in favor of the Missouri compromise.

Mr. Breese, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the bill to create the office of Surveyor General of the public lands of Oregon, and to grant donation rights to settlers therein.

Mr. Niles, from the Committee on the Post Office, reported a bill to allow postmasters the rates of commission authorized to be paid in the 1st section of the act of March 3, 1845. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill, when Mr. Davis rose and spoke till a late hour in support of the bill and in favor of the acquisition of territory.

HOUSE.—This being resolution day, numerous resolutions were offered, some of inquiry, some in relation to the establishment of mail routes, some in relation to the public lands, some concerning the annexation of Mexico, or portions thereof, &c. Some were adopted, some referred, many were laid over under the rule, as giving rise to debate.

Mr. Turner asked leave to introduce a joint resolution for the annexation of Upper and Lower California. It being objected to, the yeas and nays were ordered on granting leave, but before the question was taken, Mr. Brodhead signified his intention to debate the motion to grant leave, and it was laid over under the rule.

Mr. Meade moved a resolution that it was inexpedient and unwise to annex the whole of Mexico, and that the territory lying north of the line proposed by Mr. Trist is sufficient indemnity for the expenses of the war. Laid over.

Mr. Giddings moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed to inquire into and report to this House, whether the slave trade is carried on within the District of Columbia; if so, by what legal authority it is sustained; and whether any modification of the existing acts of Congress on that subject is expedient at this time.

Mr. Giddings moved the previous question.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The question was decided in the negative—ayes 81, noes 91.

Mr. Cobb rose to a question of order. He raised the point that it was not in order upon the introduction of a resolution to move the previous question, and thereby cut off the House from its consideration, when the rule of the House expressly provided that in the event of debate the resolution goes over.

The Speaker said he could only state, as he had already stated several times during the session, that under the precedents, which could be raised to almost any extent from the journal, he was bound to decide that the previous question might be moved, and, if sustained, it would bring the House to a direct vote.

Mr. Cobb knew the Chair was correct with reference to the precedents; but he thought the practice had been erroneous, and he wished a decision on the subject by the House.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana. Has not the House already decided at this session, upon appeal, that the decision of the Chair is correct?

The Speaker replied, he believed there had been such a decision.

Mr. Cobb said he had no recollection of it. He had taken an appeal of this kind, but had withdrawn it.

The Speaker read a precedent applicable to this case, under date of August 5, 1846, and said there were repeated decisions of the same sort during the last session, and previous sessions.

The question, he said, was on the appeal taken by the gentleman from Georgia from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Burt desired distinctly to understand the question which had been raised by his friend from Georgia, (Mr. Cobb.)

The Chair stated the question. When resolutions are offered on Monday, under the rules of the House, if they give rise to debate, they go over to a succeeding day. The gentleman from Ohio moved a resolution, and followed it immediately with a call for the previous question; and the question before the House is, whether the call for the previous question can cut off the operation of the rule which requires that resolutions giving rise to debate shall go over to a subsequent day. Under repeated decisions of the House, the Chair decides that the previous question is in order; the gentleman from Georgia appeals from the decision, and the question before the House is on the appeal.

The question "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" was taken by tellers, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 105, noes not counted.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained

The question on seconding the demand for the previous question was then put, and the House refused to second the said demand.

Mr. Stephens then rose and stated his desire to debate the resolution, and it was laid over.

FEBRUARY 1.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglass to-day addressed the Senate on the Ten Regiment Bill, in defence of Texas and the Texan Revolution, and in support of the war and its objects. At the close of his speech, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the reference of the President's Message.

Mr. Goggin, of Virginia, spoke in opposition to the war and the Administration. Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, followed in a speech severely denunciatory of the Whig members, in voting one way, and talking another.

At 2 o'clock, the hammer of the Chairman fell, and the Committee, according to previous resolution for terminating debate, proceeded at once to act upon the resolutions.

The only important amendment to the resolutions offered by Mr. Vinton, was one adopted on motion of Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to raise five millions of dollars by direct taxation upon personal and other property, stocks, &c., to be apportioned among the States, annually, during the war, and until the extinction of the public debt.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. Brodhead moved his series of resolutions as a substitute. On motion of Mr. Wilmot, these also were amended in relation to direct taxation, as the original series, and the question was then taken upon them as a substitute, but they were lost—yeas 84, nays 93.

The resolutions moved by Mr. Vinton, as amended, were then agreed to, and the Committee rose and reported them to the House. The question being about to be taken, Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, rose and addressed the House.

SUPREME COURT.

January 31.—Frederic W. Sawyer, Esq., of Massachusetts, Thomas Curry, Esq., of Louisiana, and Amos Holton, Esq., of the District of Columbia, admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

Nos. 15, 16. West River Bridge Company *vs.* the Town of Brattleboro' et al. In error to the Supreme Court of Vermont. Mr. Justice Daniel delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgments of said Supreme Court in these cases, with costs.

No. 81. William T. Pease *vs.* William Dwight. This cause was submitted to the Court, on the record and printed arguments, by Mr. Bates for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Ashmun for the defendant.

No. 85. C. and M. De Armas's heirs, appellants, *vs.* United States. Submitted to the Court on the record and printed arguments, by Mr. Prentiss for the appellants, and Mr. Attorney General for the appellee.

No. 120. John Tyler, as President of the United States, *vs.* John H. Hand et al. Submitted to the Court on the record and printed arguments, by Mr. Attorney General for the plaintiff in error, and by Messrs. Adams and Eaton for the defendants in error.

No. 178. Wm. C. Brashear, plaintiff in error, *vs.* John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy of the United States. Submitted to the Court on the record and printed argument, by Mr. Attorney General for the defendant in error.

No. 195. Peter Hogg et al., *vs.* John B. Emerson. Submitted to the Court on the record and printed arguments, by Messrs. Upton and Sergeant for the plaintiffs in error, and by Messrs. Morton and Cutting for defendant in error.

No. 31. Planters' Bank of Mississippi, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Thomas L. Sharpe et al. The argument commenced by Mr. Wharton, for the plaintiff in error.

No. 34. Baldwin, Vail, and Hufty, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* James Payne et al. The argument commenced by Mr. Wharton for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA.

BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

Reverdy Johnson—Threatenings of a Duel between him and a Brother Lawyer—The Taylor Stock Market in Maryland—Movement against the Freedom of Discussion in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, *January* 31, 1848.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The theme of town talk for some days has been the difficulty between Messrs. Brent and Johnson. In Baltimore County Court, as it appears, Reverdy Johnson and Robert J. Brent were opposing counsel in a case. It having been continued for several terms, at the request of Mr. Johnson, without any response from him, as counsel for the defendant, Mr. Brent, as counsel for the plaintiff, demanded a judgment, according to due process of law, which was granted. On Wednesday last Mr. Johnson appeared in court, and prayed that the judgment be set aside, putting in the plea that an advantage had been taken of his Senatorial engagements in Washington, which was not in keeping with that courtesy recognised as binding among the profession. Thereupon Mr. Brent rose, and charged Mr. Johnson with stating a falsehood. Angry words were exchanged, until checked by Judge Legrand, who endeavored, in vain, to reconcile the disputants. Mr. Johnson intimated that respect for the court forbad his saying more *there*, hinting, at the same time, a conscious ability "to protect his personal honor," and that he should do so "in a proper place." The proper place was, of course, understood to be Bladensburg. The papers so stated it next morning, by way of surmise, and the whole city was thrown into a buzz of speculation and apprehension. In the mean time, bench-warrants were placed in the hands of the high sheriff, for the arrest of the parties, who were both understood to be absent from the city. It was subsequently ascertained that, while the news of a probable *duel* was flying to different points, on electric wings, and becoming an exciting topic between even the President and his guests in the White House, where I myself heard it on Friday evening, Mr. Johnson was in Annapolis, attending to professional business in the Court of Appeals, as composedly as if nothing had happened. He was, however, arrested there, and put under bonds to "keep *the* peace," instead of "conquering *a* peace." Mr. Brent, in the mean time, also returned to the city. The difficulty was subsequently settled, to the satisfaction of both the gentlemen, by their "friends," and so announced to the court and bar on Saturday.

I am sorry that I am not able to give the readers of the *Era* any reliable information as to the value of "Taylor Stock" in our State. I can, however, safely predict that it is not near so high as the article quoted by the *National Intelligencer*, from the *Annapolis Republican*, would make it appear. A caucus of the Whig members of the Legislature is understood to have been held on the 26th instant, at which a counting of noses took place. I perceive that an Annapolis letter to the *New York Tribune* puts down the number of Taylor men at only 10 out of the 69 Whig members. This estimate is probably too low, on account of the writer's wish being father to his thoughts; but I think it comes much nearer the truth than the extravagant calculations of the Taylor papers. Of one thing, those whom it concerns may rest satisfied. Should the contest for the nomination by a National Convention be between Taylor and Clay, Maryland will not be found halting between two opinions. The Whigs of this State are among the most enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Clay in the Union. Not only is this particularly so in the counties, but even in this city, as the reception of Mr. Clay clearly demonstrated—and this, notwithstanding the patriotic furor of so many of our citizens at the commencement of hostilities with Mexico, whereby the distant observer is liable to be misled. The truth is, among the masses of our people there is no love of military glory, permanent enough to lead them to prefer a warrior to a civilian, and run wild in their admiration of him, even though, in the language of Senator Johnson at the Shields and Quitman dinner, he should be "covered all over with glory."

Not satisfied with the unwarrantable restrictions imposed upon the liberty of the press by the slavery-protecting statutes of this State, certain persons are making an effort to abridge the freedom of *speech* in like manner. Accordingly, a petition has been sent to the Legislature, praying the passage of a law prohibiting "Abolition lectures" in this State! From the quarter whence it came, (Ceoil county,) I have no doubt that the movement has been suggested by the interesting Anti-Slavery meetings, of which I gave you an account last summer. It is a virtual acknowledgment that mob violence is no longer sufficient for the suppression of the Anti-Slavery feeling of that section of the State; and I fear not to *guess* that it was gotten up by the very *white slaves* who failed to break up one of the meetings referred to, and who are thus showing their chagrin. I do not believe that their prayer will receive the assent of a dozen members of the Legislature. Why should it? Is not slavery already sufficiently guarded by legislation? If it is not, after all the favors shown it, those who desire to perpetuate it in this State had as well give up the contest in despair. Certain it is, that public sentiment will not back such an absurdly unwarrantable law; and hence it will be enacted, if at all, only to be disregarded or evaded. Every manly reformer would say, "I claim the right of free discussion. If you do not want your slaves to hear, keep them from the meeting." So I addressed myself to the mob in Ceoil, last summer; and so I would say on every such future occasion. And now, once for all, I warn the perpetualists—the few that are in Maryland—that it is too late to arrest the spirit of free discussion! The only effect of their tyrannic efforts will be to stimulate it into activity, and call forth fresh advocates of freedom, who shall derive enthusiasm and courage from the very perils of the conflict. It is thus Oppression has often defeated its own unhallowed aims, in accordance with the immutable laws of that Progress, before which even this selfishness-cemented fabric of Slavery is doomed to demolition.

J. E. S.

DEATH.

Died on the 3d of December last, at his mother's residence, in Winchester, Adams county, Ohio, of a lingering pulmonary affection, R. S. ARCHER, in the 32d year of his age, in the firm hope of a glorious resurrection from the dead.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

CENTRAL AGENCY *for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publications, No. 22 Spruce street, New York.*—The subscriber, as Agent of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, would inform the friends of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he will be enabled to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and retail, a full supply of the Anti-Slavery literature of this country. There can be no doubt, that if the TRUTH, as it has been set forth by the advocates of emancipation, can be brought before the minds of our fellow-citizens, the most satisfactory results will be produced; and it is earnestly hoped that the facilities afforded by the establishment of this new Anti-Slavery Depository will be suitably appreciated and improved.

It is not deemed best to comprise in this advertisement a complete catalogue of the Books, Pamphlets, Tracts, Engravings, &c., now on hand. It may, however, be well to say, that among a large assortment of Publications may be found the following:

Letters addressed to Professor Stowe and Dr. Bacon, by Rev. A. A. Phelps; Life, Travels, and Opinions of Benjamin Lundy; Slavery Examined in the Light of the Bible, by Dr. Brisbane; Memoir of the Martyr, Charles T. Torrey; Slavery Condemned by Christianity, by Dr. Thompson, of Edinburgh; Inquiry into the Scriptural Views of Slavery, by Rev. A. Barnes; Voices of Freedom, by Whittier, fourth and complete edition; Liberty Minstrel, by George W. Clarke, seventh edition; Grosvenor's Review of Fuller and Wayland's Discussion; Home, written in prison, by Charles T. Torrey; Narratives of Lewis and Milton Clarke, Frederick Douglass, and William Brown; Memoirs of Archy Moore; Sumner's Lecture on White Slavery in the Barbary States; S. P. Chase's Argument in the Van Zandt Case; Spooner's Unconstitutionality of Slavery; Spooner Reviewed, by Wendell Phillips, Esq.; Goodell's Constitutional Argument; Alvan Stewart's Legal Argument; Condensed Bible Argument, by a Virginian; Facts for the People, by Loring Moody; Pictures of Slavery, for Youth, by Jonathan Walker; the Church as it is, by Parker Pillsbury; Christianity and Slavery, a Review, by William Hague; Gerrit Smith on Sectarianism; Winona, the Brown Maid of the South; the Fanatic, (a Yankee Schoolmaster at the South;) Despotism in America, by the author of Archy Moore; American Slavery as it is, by Theodore D. Weld; Life and Writings of James G. Birney; Reproof of the American Church, by the Bishop of Oxford; the American Church the Bulwark of American Slavery; Slavery and the Slaveholders' Religion, by Brooke; the Legion of Liberty, second division; a variety of Anti-Slavery Tracts, Engravings, Handbills, Envelopes, &c.

It is confidently hoped that no friend of Human Rights, on a visit to New York, will think of leaving the city without supplying himself with a quantity of our Publications. Orders from all parts of the country, enclosing the cash, and specifying how the parcel may be sent, will be promptly attended to, by

WILLIAM HARNED,
Feb. 3 Publishing Agent, No. 22, Spruce street.

LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO.

CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, 21 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention paid to collections.

Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois.

County court—first Monday in February, May, and October.

Circuit court—second Monday in June and November.

☞ Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days before the first day of each term. Feb. 3.—1 yr. gr.

ARCH BRIDGE.

IN these days of patents, improvements, &c., we take great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the public one which, combining beauty with undoubted utility, needs only to be seen to be approved.

The model and drawings for the improvement referred to are now to be seen at the Patent Office, and are for an *arch bridge* of great strength, and capable of being thrown over a stream or space of from five hundred to one thousand feet, without piers, and with perfect security. It may be adapted to use upon railroads as well as over streams. For strength and economy in construction, it has no rival.

Any information in relation to it may be obtained upon application to John Boynton, South Coventry, Conn., or Weatherhead & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 3.—3t W. & CO.

LONDON ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER.

WE learn from Mr. Harned, agent of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, that there are a few *odd numbers* of this valuable periodical, (running back through the last two or three volumes,) remaining on hand at the Society's Depository, New York. Should any of our friends desire to be supplied with missing numbers of the Reporter, to make up their files, they will please address Mr. Harned, No. 22 Spruce street, New York, *post paid*, and, if on hand, they will be sent to them by mail free of charge.

Feb. 3.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Farm, half a mile from, and commanding an excellent view of, the flourishing town of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, containing eighty acres, well improved. It has a large brick house, two frame barns, an orchard of grafted fruit trees, an inexhaustible supply of the best of soft water in wells and springs, a well of soft water in the kitchen. House and yard well shaded with trees. A healthy and beautiful country seat. JONAS D. CATTELL,

Feb. 3.—tf Salem, Ohio.

JUST PUBLISHED,

POSITION and Duties of the North with regard to Slavery, by Andrew P. Peabody. Reprinted from the Christian Examiner of July, 1843. An interesting and neat covered pamphlet of 22 pages. Price, 10 cents single, $1 per dozen. For sale at the Depository, 22 Spruce street, by

Feb 3. WILLIAM HARNED.

GODEY'S

LADY'S BOOK AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The oldest Magazine in the United States; contains monthly sixty pages of reading matter, by the first writers in the country, twelve more than the New York magazines. Two splendid steel engravings, an undeniable authentic colored monthly fashion plate, model cottages and churches, crotchet work and other matters for the ladies, all illustrated and well explained, &c.

Price for one year, which includes the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, making three publications in one month, $3; two copies without the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, $5; five copies, with one to the person sending the club, $10; eight copies, $15; twelve copies, $20.

A specimen of either the Lady's Book or the Lady's Dollar Newspaper sent to any person paying postage on the request.

Address L. A. GODEY,

Feb. 3. No. 113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

BROWNSVILLE WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT, *Fayette County, Pennsylvania.*—The friends of Hydropathy, also the public in general, are respectfully informed that this Establishment, built expressly for the purpose, has now been in successful operation since August, 1847.

The building is 70 feet by 30, two stories high, and will comfortably accommodate 25 patients—every room is well ventilated and neatly furnished. The sleeping, bathing, and dressing-rooms, for ladies, are as entirely separated from those of the gentlemen, as if in different buildings; also separate parlors. The bathing rooms are furnished with all the necessary baths for undergoing a successful treatment.

Numerous pure soft-water springs surround the Establishment; pleasant and retired walks among the neighboring hills are abundant, and the exertion of reaching the summits is amply repaid by the beautiful views over a most picturesque country.

Dr. Baelz, the proprietor, who resides in the Establishment, has had several years' experience in this popular mode of practice, and, early in the ensuing summer, expects to be joined by Dr. Mason, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, who is now visiting the best establishment in England.

The Establishment has been so far well patronized, and no pains will be spared to make it as comfortable and agreeable to invalids as the system will admit of.

The terms are as follows: For patients, $6 per week, to be paid weekly. Very feeble patients are required to bring their own nurses; board can be had for them in the Establishment, at $2 per week. Each patient is required to bring the following articles—two linen or cotton sheets—two woollen blankets—six coarse towels—either three comfortables, or a light feather bed—likewise, an old linen and flannel sheet, for bandages—and one injection instrument.

The following diseases are successfully treated, and a cure effected, if there be no disorganization of the parts, or the disease of too long standing: Fevers; Intermitting Fevers, or Agne; Inflammation of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Spleen, and Kidneys; Dyspepsia; Asthma; Rheumatism, acute and chronic; Sciatica and Lumbago; Gonorrhœa; primary and secondary Syphilis; Scrofula; Nervous Diseases; partial Paralysis; Neuralgy; Sick Headache; Palpitation of the Heart; Hypochondriasis; Dropsy; Jaundice; Habitual Costiveness; Delirium Tremens; Spasms of the Stomach and Bowels; Spinal Affections; Chronic Dysentery, or Diarrhœa; Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, &c. Female Diseases, as Prolapsus Uteri, or bearing down of the Womb; excessive, painful, and obstructed Menstruation.

Feb. 3.—6m

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.—
REPUBLICATION OF
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and
BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—*Blackwood's Magazine* being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The widespread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster" Radical. The "North British" is of a more religious cast, being under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Edinburgh, and Sir David Brewster, and representing more particularly the Free Church movement in Scotland.

The prices of the *Reprints* are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and, while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the *American* over the *English* reader.

TERMS.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3.00	per annum.
For any two of the Reviews,	5.00	do.
For any three of the Reviews,	7.00	do.
For all four of the Reviews,	8.00	do.
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3.00	do.
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10.00	do.

CLUBBING.

Four copies of all or any of the above works will be sent to one address, on payment of the regular subscription for three, the fourth copy being gratis.

☞ Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a postmaster, by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt, and forwarding the receipt by mail, post paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter, postpaid, directed to the publishers.

N. B. The postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late post-office law to about *one-third the former rates*, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

In most of the large Cities and Towns lying on the principal railroad and steamboat routes in the United States, these periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Jan. 7.—6m 112 Fulton street, New York

TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have taken the Type Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Robert Taylor. They will attend to all orders they may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the Type manufactured by them will be hand cast, and they will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of the best quality.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend is still employed in superintending the manufacturing department.

WHITING & TAYLOR,
Successors to Robert Taylor, corner of Gold
Charles Whiting. and Ann streets, New York.
Theodore Taylor. Jan. 20.—tf

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscriber having been for many years engaged in the above business, and done work for most of the principal publishers in this city, feels confidence in calling the attention of others to his establishment, where punctuality and despatch, combined with all the requisites of good workmanship, may be depended upon. Prices as favorable as in any other foundry.

N. B. Reference is made to the following publishers, who have had ample opportunity of corroborating the above: Wiley & Putnam, Robert Carter, M. H. Newman & Co., Harper & Brothers, M. W. Dodd, Baker & Scribner, Lewis Colby & Co., Daniel Fanshaw. T. B. SMITH,

Jan. 20. 216 William street, New York.

CIRCULAR.—*To Merchants, Insurance Companies, Reading Rooms, &c.*—The introduction of a line of mail and passenger steamers, from Liverpool to Boston, gives to the newspapers of this city an advantage, in obtaining, at early dates and at regular intervals, the latest advices from Europe—Marine, Commercial, and Political—which they have not until within a few years possessed. The proprietors of the BOSTON COURIER, having made extensive arrangements for procuring foreign intelligence of every description, down to the latest moment of the departure of the steamers from Liverpool, wish to further the circulation of their journal, and offer this prospectus to commercial and business men, ship-owners and all others, directly or indirectly engaged in trade with Europe. The political and miscellaneous extracts from foreign journals will be copious and select; everything which relates to the trade of the two countries will be inserted, and the ship news will be collated and arranged with care and attention, by persons well acquainted with the management of this important department.

Our exertions to obtain and publish authentic information on all topics proper for the columns of a newspaper—the state of trade, the prices of merchandise, the current news of the day, and the political movements in the various sections of the country—will not be abated. The marine department of the Courier has been inferior to none in copiousness or accuracy of detail, and it will be our endeavor to maintain its reputation in this respect.

The *Daily* edition of the Courier presents to merchants and others an extensive medium of advertising. The circulation of the *Semi-Weekly* Courier (published on Mondays and Thursdays) is believed to be more extensive than that of any other similar Boston newspaper. This publication embraces all the reading matter of the Daily, the foreign and domestic markets, review of the Boston market, prices current, and ship news, prepared with great accuracy. The *Weekly* Courier contains as much of the matter of the Daily as can be crowded into a sheet of the same size, without ship news, prices current, or advertisements.

JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM.
EBEN B. FOSTER.

Boston, January 1, 1848.

Terms of Subscription.

For the Daily Courier for one year, in advance	$8.00
For the Semi-Weekly Courier for one year	4.00
For the Weekly Courier for one year	2.00

Jan. 20.—3t

TO ARTISTS and Teachers of Drawing.—*Spalding & Shepard* have manufactured, expressly for their sales, a superior Drawing Pencil, consisting of nine different degrees of hardness, viz: H, moderately hard, used for sketching; H H, a degree harder, for outlines and fine drawing; H H H, extremely hard, for architectural drawing; F F, used for light sketching; F, fine drawing (fine;) B, black, for shading; B B, softer do., for deep shading; H B, hard black, deeper shade than F; H H H H, extremely hard, for very fine drawing. Please call and try them. They are good and cheap.

After all, there is no place to buy anything you want in the Book or Stationery line, cheap, like

SPALDING & SHEPARD,
Jan. 20. 189 1-2 Broadway, opposite John street.

MEMOIR OF REV. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY, with an Introduction, by John Quincy Adams—the *cheapest* Anti-Slavery book in the United States. A few hundreds of this excellent and interesting work are now for sale at the Anti-Slavery Depository, New York. It contains nearly 400 pages of reading matter, neatly put up in paper covers, and is offered at the very low price of *fifteen cents* per copy, or $1.50 per dozen; half bound, with muslin backs, at 20 cents single, or $2 per dozen. At such prices, it cannot be expected that these books will remain long on hand. Those friends who wish to obtain them, for sale or for gratuitous distribution, will please send their orders without delay, addressed to

WILLIAM HARNED,
July 22. 22 Spruce street, New York.

J. HALL, *No. 8 Eutaw street, opposite the Eutaw House, Baltimore*, is prepared to make Wood Cuts, Brands, Dies, Seals, Letters, &c. Drawings executed. April 29.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

SKETCHES AND ESSAYS.

For the National Era.

THE TEMPTATION.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

[CONTINUED.]

THE PACKET.

One cold, damp evening, near the spring, Sybil returned home later than usual. It had been drizzling all day long, and towards evening the rain had fallen in torrents. Sybil had remained with the pupil whom she had last visited until near dark, hoping that the rain would cease. At last, borrowing an umbrella, she sat out for home. How cheerless looked her little cottage, with the lights gleaming through its parlor windows. She entered the house, and, throwing aside her cloak and hood, looked around for little Hubert. Not seeing him, she passed into her chamber, where he lay asleep; kissing him softly, and murmuring a blessing, she returned to the little parlor. Everything was comfortable there; the wood fire was blazing cheerfully; the tea-table was set, and Sybil's workstand and basket placed in the corner, with her rocking-chair and footstool near it. Sybil sat down at her workstand, while Katy brought in tea.

"The parson been here, ma'am," said Katy; "waited for you a good while; just gone away; left this book for you in your work-basket."

Sybil took up the book, murmuring to herself—"'Paley'; oh! Mr. Livingston is so kind! No one was ever so kind to me before, except my poor old grandmother. But what is this Katy," said she, about taking up a packet directed, in a strange hand, to herself, and bearing a ship stamp, "who left this?"

"That! Yes, ma'am; he brought that, too, from the pos' office for you."

Sybil tore off the envelope. It was a London paper. She unfolded it, and read with astonishment and grief the following notice, to which her attention was directed by a couple of pen strokes:

"DIED, at his residence in Portman Square, on the thirtieth of October, Harold Preble Middleton, son of the Hon. Fenton Preble Middleton, and grandson of the Right Hon. the Earl of Mainwaring."

The paper dropped from her hands, and Sybil fell into thought. She did not reflect upon the man who had oppressed, deserted, slandered, her; she thought only of the lover of her youth, the father of her child, and her tears began to flow faster than she could wipe them away.

"Well, I declare, Mrs. Middleton," said Katy, coming in, "you have not touched a mouthful of supper. I took such pains with them sponge cakes, too; and the tea is best 'perial."

"You may take the table away, Katy," said Sybil, and, arising and passing into her chamber, she fell weeping upon the crib of her child, and exclaiming—

"My poor little one! My poor orphan baby! You will never see your father now."

GENERAL AND MRS. BROTHERTON.

To say that Sybil was the "inconsolable" widow of a man whom she had married upon a slight and insufficient acquaintance; who had remained with her comparatively but a short time; who had abused her even unto personal violence; who had forsaken her at her utmost need; aspersed her character, and disowned her child—to say this would be an incredible libel on her sanity. "Some natural tears she shed, but wiped them soon." She remained at home a fortnight, and occupied herself with making up her mourning, without thinking of the necessity of sending notes of explanation to her patrons, who were left by that omission to conjecture the cause of her protracted absence from her pupils. These conjectures at length reached the ears of the pastor, and he resolved to call and see Mrs. Middleton. He found Sybil calmly at work with her needle, while her little boy played upon the carpet. No change in Sybil's looks warned him of what had occurred, so he said to her playfully—

"My dear Mrs. Middleton, I have resolved myself into a committee of inquiry, to ascertain the cause or causes of your self-immersement."

In their lively moments, Sybil had always answered his smiles with smiling, and his quibs with quiddities, but now her grave countenance seemed to rebuke his jesting. Requesting him to be seated, she arose from her chair, and, taking from her writing desk the London paper, put it into his hands, and, pointing to the obituary notice, said, while the tears arose to her eyes—

"The knowledge of *that event* has kept me at home for some time past. Will you please inform my patrons of it?"

Her large, tender eyes were raised to the pastor's face as she spoke, and she observed with surprise and displeasure the sudden, the involuntary flush of—*something* that lighted up the pastor's face as he read. Well! I own it; for my part, I *do* "expect perfection from human beings," at least from some of us, and especially from Christian ministers; and I feel humiliated to be obliged to acknowledge the existence of a single human weakness in Mr. Livingston; but so it was, the Rev. Stephen Livingston, the fervent Christian, the beloved pastor, the rising divine, had not lately, with his *whole soul*, worshipped one God, but in the temple of his heart *one niche* was occupied by an idol. Little did he suspect this, however, until, in perusing the paragraph, he discovered the real nature of his regard for Sybil, by the sudden recollection of the possibility of its gratification. Reproaching himself immediately and bitterly for this feeling, he returned the paper to Sybil, saying coldly, as he arose to take leave—

"Mrs. Middleton, you may, and I hope will, command my services in this distressing affair, whenever they may be required."

Sybil thanked him, and returned his cold "Good evening, madam," with a distant "Good night, sir."

"And now," thought the pastor, as he turned from the door, "I do not see that I have effaced *one* error of sinful exultation, by another error of studied coldness. Poor child! at the very moment that she required consolation, advice, and assistance, to leave her so abruptly, without offering a single word of comfort. I must certainly see her again soon, and make amends for this."

Mrs. Middleton also indulged in a soliloquy to this effect—

"I am afraid, after all, that I have a very bad, or at least a very conceited mind; to think that I should be so vain as to suppose that Mr. Livingston was—that he felt—that the pastor thought"—Sybil durst not finish the sentence, even mentally, but, with a feeling of self-abasement, endeavored to force her thoughts from the subject, after saying to herself—

"Yes, yes; I have done the good pastor foul wrong by my vain suspicions. Well, well; I will be more reasonable when he comes again, if, indeed, he *ever* comes, after my cold ingratitude."

The next day the pastor called with more *friendly* offers of assistance, and his visit passed off in the easy manner of their first acquaintance. At his suggestion, Sybil resolved to do many things, very necessary to be done, but which, with her limited knowledge of life, she would not else have thought of doing. For instance, the obituary notice was sent to some of the Baltimore papers; a letter was written to General Brotherton, informing him of her widowhood; and another letter was written to the Earl of Mainwaring, inquiring the particulars of Mr. Middleton's decease. Having assisted Sybil in all these matters, Mr. Livingston refrained from visiting her again. It was now, by missing it, that Sybil began to estimate the society of the pastor at its full value; she also divined the cause of his absence, though no word or glance had hinted it—such is the mental freemasonry of affection.

A few weeks after this, when the spring had well opened, Sybil received a visit from General and Mrs. Brotherton. They had come to renew their generous proposal to Sybil, and, in the event of her rejecting it, to invite her to pass the first year of her widowhood at Brotherton Hall. In thinking of Mrs. General Brotherton, and in hearing her called by the General "the old lady," and "the old wife," and "my old lady," Sybil had pictured to herself a venerable woman, not unlike her departed grandmother. What was her surprise, then, when the General introduced her to a handsome, fashionable-looking Frenchwoman, really forty-eight, but apparently about thirty-five years of age. Sybil had heard, it is true, that General Brotherton, during his service in the old French war, had been taken prisoner, and, during his captivity, had fallen in love with and married the daughter of a French officer, but she had lately forgotten it. General and Mrs. Brotherton remained in Baltimore a fortnight, and, during that time, the old proposition to Sybil was renewed. As there now existed no obstacle to its acceptance, Sybil gratefully acceded to it, and began making active preparations for a removal to Brotherton Hall, the General superintending the packing *up* and packing *off* of the furniture, while Madame busied herself among milliners and mantua-makers, compelling Sybil to go with her on all her excursions. Though no two people could be more opposite in temper than the lively Frenchwoman and the thoughtful Sybil, yet (for this very reason, perhaps) they were strongly attached to each other. Sybil had parted with all her pupils, and taken leave of all her friends, and so she felt and looked very serious as she entered the carriage with General and Mrs. Brotherton, on the morning of her departure; so that Madame said to her—

"Come! *ma belle*, you put on a look of fortitude quite gratuitous, under the circumstances; for really I cannot see that it requires so much moral courage to reconcile you to a black dress, when it becomes you so extremely well. If *I*, now, with my dark complexion, were compelled to make myself hideous in widow's weeds, it might be a matter of regret; but *you*—a fine girl like you—could not wear a more becoming color; therefore, leave that look of resignation, for I shall neither pity nor praise you on account of it."

Sybil raised her eyes to the face of Mrs. Brotherton in simple wonder.

"Ah! ah! *mignonne*," exclaimed Madame. "Your eyes are quite large enough, and very beautiful, just as they are; do not try to stretch them any larger; for, *en verité*, I think your look of wonder even less attractive than your look of martyrdom."

"She's not mad, cousin Sybil; at least, not *raving* mad, although you may fear it. I assure you there is no danger. Madame is a harmless lunatic," said the General, seriously.

Sybil laughed, in spite of herself. The object of her two relatives was effected; they had rallied her into cheerfulness. It was in May. It was late at night, and the full moon was shining brightly when they arrived at Brotherton Hall, and Sybil re-entered the home of her childhood.

SYBIL'S DREAM OF HAPPINESS.

A year had passed since the arrival of Mrs. Middleton and her child at Brotherton Hall—a year during which she had won the affection of her relatives, who esteemed her as a daughter—a year dotted with a few bright days, the occasions upon which her some-time pastor had blessed Brotherton Hall with his visits.

Her letter to the Earl of Mainwaring had not been answered; but then a voyage across the Atlantic, fifty years ago, was not the afternoon excursion that it is now; so that Sybil waited five or six months without anxiety. At the end of that time, she had written again, and, to insure the safe delivery of her letter at its destination, she had enclosed it to the American Minister at the Court of St. James. She was now expecting an answer to this last letter. The spring of 1800 opened beautifully. The sunshine abroad was not more bright, warm, and genial, than the sunshine of the breast enjoyed by Sybil Middleton. At no period of her short life had Sybil been so happy. By a judicious attention to the laws of physiology, her early constitutional tendency to consumption had been conquered. By free exercise in the open air, and frequent bathing, she had attained high health; and, during the course of her acquaintance with Mr. Livingston, her intellectual faculties had become greatly unfolded; and now Sybil Middleton, in the full development and high enjoyment of mental, moral, and physical life, dreamed that she was about to attain the acme of human happiness; for one who had assisted her in difficulty, advised her in prosperity, sympathized with her in sorrow—one who had developed and cultivated her intellect, enlarged and elevated her moral sense, enlightened and exalted her Christian faith—one whom she loved and worshipped next to God himself—had received her promise to become his wife. It was with the candor of pure affection that Sybil expressed the full joy she felt in giving him her hand. It is true that, for some months past, Sybil had expected this proposal; yet, now that it had been made, she could scarcely believe in the reality of her happiness. That Livingston, upon whose words she had hung with such deep joy—that he from whose instructions she had derived such strength and comfort—he upon whom she constantly depended for guidance—he whom she revered and honored first upon earth, and whom she had lately grown to love with the whole strength of her earnest soul—that he should take her to his bosom, to pass her whole life with him, to bear his honored name, to share his blessed labors—oh! this seemed a happiness too full for earth, and Sybil trembled amidst her joy, as the day of their marriage drew near.

"In one short week, my own dear Sybil!—in one short week we meet again, to part no more on earth. Oh! the joy, the joy to feel that this is our last, brief separation; for I have grieved to leave you, even for a few days, my Sybil!" exclaimed Mr. Livingston, as he folded his betrothed bride to his bosom.

"Oh! yes, in one week more," murmured Sybil; "yet, ah! my own love, I grow superstitious, and tremble lest this joy be too full to last."

She raised her head from his bosom, and looked into his face; their eyes met in a long, full, earnest gaze; again he pressed her to his bosom in a silent embrace. Ah! if they could have died in that embrace! They parted.

THE AWAKENING.

Mr. Livingston, on his arrival at the parsonage late that night, found letters awaiting him. The first that arrested his attention bore a foreign mark; it was evidently from an acquaintance of his in London, and in answer to a letter of inquiry, written on the part of Mrs. Middleton. He took it up, opened the seal, and began to read. Did a basilisk blast his sight? Had he plucked up a mandrake to drive him mad? The paper fell from his cold hands; dashing his clenched fists against his burning brow, he groaned out—

"My God! my God! This is too much for humanity to bear! Let me die now!"

He rushed out into the air, and up and down, through the cool streets he walked, without calming the fever of his blood, or cooling the fire in his brain—up and down through the silent streets, muttering half-smothered words of despair and grief—up and down through the dark streets, with a strange light gleaming in his eyes, until morning dawned; then, hurrying to his house, he shut himself up in his study, saying—

"No, no; I must not see her in this state of mind! I must strive to conquer this. Good God! shall I, who pretend to strengthen and console others, go mad or die myself?"

When the sun arose, and shone into the study of the pastor, its beams fell upon a face that seemed to have grown old in a night. He was sitting at a little table facing the window; his face was pale and haggard, his eyes hollow, his gaze strained upon a text in the open Bible before him, his thoughts concentrated upon a point—long he remained so; at length his head drooped upon the book—he prayed; it was the first time he had dared to pray since the opening of the fatal letter; he was strengthened; he became composed—though all day long he remained in his study without refreshment, reading, praying, and meditating—though all night long he kept a vigil there, yet upon the following day, which was Sunday, he preached with his usual power and perspicuity. It is true that his congregation were shocked at his haggard countenance and shaking frame, and many of them made anxious inquiries concerning his health. Their pastor confessed that he was not well, and finally succeeded in escaping from his officious friends, and regaining the privacy of his home. Early on Monday morning the pastor arose, and, having saddled his horse himself, mounted, and took his way towards Brotherton Hall. He was again changed. Not a vestige of emotion was visible in his face or manner. His countenance was sorrowful, but calm, resolute, and still. His manner gentle and serious, yet determined.

That day Sybil was sitting alone, at work, singing in the overflowing joy of her heart. The little boy was trundling a hoop in the yard, and, ever and anon, his merry laugh and shout came in at the open windows. General and Mrs. Brotherton were out, taking a ride. Presently there was a sound of a horse's feet in the yard, a familiar foot-step in the hall, a hand upon the lock, and Mr. Livingston stood before Sybil. His face was pale, and wore the impress of desperate sorrow, yet inflexible resolution.

Sybil had sprung to meet him, yet stood transfixed by his looks.

"Good heavens, dearest! what is the matter? Has anything happened?" exclaimed she.

"Sit down, Sybil," said he, gravely; at the same time taking a seat himself.

"Yes—I will—but, oh! indeed something *has* happened—I see it by your looks. Dear love, what *can* it be?" exclaimed Sybil, anxiously.

"Yes, Sybil, something *has* happened—something to change the whole current of our future lives. You are growing pale, Sybil; summon all your Christian fortitude, or, if your strength fail, call on Him who giveth freely. I have received a letter from my London correspondent on the subject upon which I wrote to him six months ago—you remember"——

"Yes! yes!—well? well?"——

"Well, Sybil!—my poor Sybil, we have been laboring under a fatal mistake—your husband is living!" Sybil fell back in her chair, deadly pale and faint. Mr. Livingston poured out and handed her a glass of water, which, when she had drank, she murmured—

"It is over—it is over—that happy dream."

Deceived by her quietness, the pastor went on to say—

"This was the way in which the mistake originated, Mrs. Middleton"——

"You need not tell me! It is of no use! We do not care to know how the poison was distilled that has sapped our lives! We do not inquire where the dagger was wrought that is sheathed in our hearts"——

"Sybil! Sybil!—Oh, Heaven support her—her hands are icy cold—her breath comes thick and short. Sybil!—Oh! my poor Sybil—bear up under this; be resigned to the will of Heaven."

"Commonplace! commonplace! You'd say the same to a mother whose only child was about to be hung! 'Be resigned!' 'Bear up!' And have I *not* borne up? Have I *not* been resigned? *I* that have suffered as no one ever suffered before me! *I*, that have been tried as no one ever was tried before me! Resignation! fortitude! What have they done for me, but to provoke upon my head a reiteration of trial, as if Heaven were making the experiment of how much sorrow a human being could bear, without going mad!"

"Now, may Heaven forgive your wild words, Sybil! Oh! Sybil! suffer me to pray with you, as in days past?"

"Pray!" exclaimed she, bitterly; "to whom, and for what? *Pray!* I've prayed all my life; and here I sit, a tortured, a blighted, a miserable woman! I would I were annihilated!"

"Oh! Sybil, if this were the *only* life, *still* you would have no excuse for such a frantic arraignment of Providence. But, oh! bethink you, this dark, this thorny, this sorrowful road, if we tread it firmly and patiently, will lead us to"——

"'Another and a happier world, perhaps.' I know nothing of it! I do not see it! I do not hear it! Away with it! I will none of it!——Give me—oh! give me happiness in *this* world, that I know." And Sybil, extending her arms pleadingly towards her lover, burst into tears. Struggling with a powerful emotion, the pastor turned abruptly, and walked to a window, at the opposite end of the room, where he remained a long time, apparently gazing out upon the landscape.

Laughing, jesting, and joyous, General Brotherton and his wife now entered the room, from their drive. Sybil slipped out, and fled to her chamber to conceal her emotion, while the pastor turned tranquilly to meet them.

Very early on the next morning, Mr. Livingston descended to the parlor. He was to leave Brotherton Hall after the family breakfast—to leave it with the probability of never returning—yet he resolved, before going, to put in execution a plan which he had matured during the night. He had been very much shaken by the despair of Sybil. He knew her disposition better than she knew herself. He knew that there could be no risk in the plan he resolved to propose, in order to rouse all the energy of her soul, to throw off the weight of her sorrow. Through all this seeming stoicism, the pastor even felt the wound that was festering in his own heart. The pastor had not been down many minutes, before Sybil entered. She was very, very pale, gentle, and subdued. Sinking, trembling, in a chair, she said, in a low, sad voice—

"Give me the letter now, my friend; I can read it now."

The pastor placed it in her hands. She read as follows:

"MY DEAR FRIEND: I have made inquiries concerning the person of whom you wrote me. The obituary notice in the London paper referred to the honorable Harold Preble Middleton, the grandson of the Earl of Mainwaring, a gentleman who has never left England, and who, besides, has left a widow and children in Portman square. I have since learned that there is a relative of the family, bearing the same name, who spent three years in America. This person is represented to be a sort of genteel loafer, or aristocratic vagabond, who spends his time in 'going to and fro on the earth, and passing up and down in it;' a sort of amateur artist, and is now at Rome, studying the old masterpieces of painting. With him is an Italian woman, who passes for his wife—one Inez or Inice di Silva."

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

For the National Era.

THE BIRTH OF THE SAVIOUR.

BY THEODORIC.

Oh! heard ye not the music
 Pealing forth so loud?
Heard ye not the melody
 That issued from that cloud?

'Twas the song of the angels,
 The seraphim of God,
Proclaiming the glad tidings
 Through the universe abroad.

Oh! listen to their anthem,
 As it peals along the sky!
This is the burden of their song,
 "Glory to God most high!

"Glory to God in the highest,
 To Him who dwells above!
And peace to every nation,
 Through His redeeming love!"

The angels come and tell us,
 In robes of glory clad;
Oh! publish far the tidings,
 And bid a world be glad!

There is gladness up in heaven,
 There is joy upon the earth,
For the star that rises in the East
 Tells of the Saviour's birth.

Look closer on that brilliant star,
 That shineth overhead;
'Tis a throng of shining seraphs,
 Watching o'er Messiah's bed.

His couch is mean and humble,
 Full lowly doth he lie;
'Tis a God and King that resteth there,
 And His throne is in the sky.

CANONSBURG, PA., *January*, 1847.

For the National Era.

RECOLLECTIONS OF COUNTRY LIFE.

BY PATTY LEE.

MY VISIT TO MRS. SMITH'S.

CHAPTER X.

"There's bliss beyond all that the poet has told,
 When two that are linked in one heavenly tie,
With hearts never changing, and love never cold,
 Love on through all ills, and love on till they die!
One hour of enjoyment so sacred, is worth
 Whole ages of heartless and wandering bliss,
And Oh! if there be an Elysium on earth,
 It is this! it is this!"

"Where in the world are you going, Patty?" said Millie, the other day, as, knitting the needle exactly to the seam, I put the gray woollen sock on which I had been engaged in my pocket, tied on my brown hood and green veil, and, pinning on my *old shawl*, sat down before the blazing wood fire, to draw on my gloves.

"Oh!" said I, laughing, "I am going to domean myself of a social responsibility, by calling on Mrs. Smith; and I also wish to afford you the luxury of being alone, for I see you are laboring under the 'fine frenzy,' which cannot tolerate the presence of the most dearly loved; and we, I flatter myself, are but two beings with one heart. So, if you will bring me some of those delightful cakes you made this morning, I will wrap them in a paper, and slip them in my muff, for the children, and do myself the honor of wishing you adieu!"

"It will certainly be the pleasantest word you have said for some time," said Millie, sarcastically, as she performed the required office; but putting her arm around my neck, and telling me not to stay long, her first words lost their meaning, and I departed.

I do not know how it is with you, reader, but cold weather always gives me a realizing sense of home comfort; and the day I speak of was excessively cold. The snow lay in patches and ridges on the hill sides, and the wind was screaming and crying in the naked woods, like a homeless wanderer; the cattle huddled together about the barns and stables, and, turning their heads from the blast, awaited patiently the "removal of the deposites" from the granery, and an "equal distribution." Half the pleasure of life is derived from association; and winter is associated in my mind with breakfasts of warm rolls and honey, dinners of turkey and mince pie, suppers of tea and cranberry-tarts, and long, sweet, hearth-lit evenings of abstract glorification! Moreover, all the love passages I ever had, (and what Christian woman ever arrived at years of discretion without having had some?) occurred in the winter time. Poets may sing the beauties of summer as they will, but winter is not so "harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose." Who can fail to admire that beautiful line of Byron's?

"Oh! there is sweetness in the mountain air!"

How it breathes of the healthful glow of the bracing North, and of the wild liberty, as dear to every bosom "as are the ruddy drops that visit the sad heart." I would rather drink forever of the cool waters that swell up from the rock cups of the mountains, than sip the costliest wines that could be proffered by the hand of crouching servitude. But, dear reader, "if I have any fault, it is digression," to quote Byron again; and I must call home my wandering thoughts, and tell you about my visit to Mrs. Smith's. Now, the people I am going to talk about are common enough specimens of humanity; but notwithstanding the reader may never have met with any characters answering the description, and if he or she will have the kindness to call on me when they come to Somerville, I will be the happy medium of their acquaintance with our very estimable neighbors; and I am sure they will be convinced that I have not exaggerated in the least.

Mrs. Smith's folks have been in town all the summer; but about the first of December they came out to their country seat, the grounds of which immediately join ours. Convenience was certainly never consulted in the erection of their "cottage," which combines a good deal of show with a little cost. No cellar, no kitchen, no bathroom. As to the first, Mrs. Smith says—"it is only another hole for the rats; and Smith, he was never used to it; and it saves a woman a good many steps, and lots of hard scruben' to be without." The place they call the kitchen is without plaster, with a floor of loose planks that rock beneath the feet, making the footsteps musical; a roof of clapboards, "that Smith he put on himself; when it rains hard, you wouldn't know there was a bit of ruff on it; but what's the difference? a woman don't want to he tied there all the time, no how, and it is well enough to have an excuse to get out of it;" so thinks Mrs. Smith. Divers old coats and hats are brought into requisition about the windows; and the table (he made it himself) is two pine boards nailed together, and supported by sticks fastened together crosswise, after the manner of the posts of a cot. The hearth is of clay, (it's just as good as anything,) and the andirons are flag-stones that he brought up from the spring—for they have neither well nor cistern—"and what if Smith does have to carry the water, it's just good for him." As for the parlor, its description may be found in half the newspaper tales of the country. "I am no orator, as Brutus is," and consequently cannot describe a fine parlor, as do the writers of these thrilling tales; but the reader must recall one of the thousand descriptions he must have read, about carpets giving no echo to the tread—damask curtains, falling in rich, heavy folds, and lending a roseate hue of enchantment to the atmosphere—mirrors, reaching from floor to ceiling, from whose burnished frames the light flashes and corruscates—sofas and ottomans of oriental splendor, heaped-up cushions of more than regal magnificence, and—but I can't go on—I'd rather be "plain and blunt, telling you that which you yourselves do know."

"Lord-a-mercy, youngsters, do be still! I thought somebody was a knockin', but I couldn't tell if it was thunder," I overheard Mrs. Smith say the other day, as "I held my breath and listened close," after rapping the third time.

"Why, Miss Lee, I thought you was never a coming; and I just told him this morning, that I meant to be as stiff as you was," said my friend, as she admitted me. "Come in, if you can wade through the dirt. I'll call nigger Sall, the great lazy thing, and see if we can have some fire. I've tried to get her to make one for this two hours, but she won't mind when he's away; the niggers won't mind, without they're afraid of the rawhide, and she's as big and strong as a horse, so that I can't whip her; but I tell you, she wants a thrashin' the worst way. She sassed me this mornin', just because I called her a black slut. She said I was no lady. Is not it too bad?"

I replied, that in my slight experience with the colored people as domestics, I had always found them kind and obliging; that we invariably became mutually attached—so much so as to make parting from them painful. But the lady persisted in thinking that I had been more fortunate than other folks.

"A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

And it is very much the same in woman. In vain I insisted on going into the kitchen—my stay was necessarily limited, and that room would be sufficiently pleasant. I had also some Christmas cakes for the children, which I wished to see them enjoy; and the parlor, though I should experience no inconvenience there, would be too cold for the baby. It wouldn't all do, as to the intended call; my hostess would not be put off with any sich-a-thing; and as for the parlor, she would have a fire in the crack of a crow's thum; but the cold wouldn't hurt the younguns, no how you could fix it.

The children, who by this time had ascertained that a visiter had come, clamored lustily for ingress, iterating, and reiterating, "Who's there, mother; mother, say who's there?" But Mrs. Smith, who was awaiting the removal of my shawl and bonnet, stood before me, with a dirty-faced, flabby-eared boy in her arms, tugging at the bosom of her dress, and appeared

"Firm as the rock of the ocean,
That stems a thousand wild waves on the shore."

But they gained admission at last; and "You nasty good-for-nothings you, go right out-doors and play!" was the mother's exclamation, as she seized hold of one after another, vainly endeavoring to make them face about. "You'll scare Miss Lee to death, you dirty bedlamites, you! Go right straight out, and play."

"You yourself go out, more like," said one of the number, whose appearance certainly indicated a scarcity of water. The mother put her head down behind her white-haired baby, to laugh. How could she help it, it was so funny. I, of course, was not easily frightened, and the children remained; but I could not suppress the exclamation, mentally, of one of Napoleon's doomed marshals, (I forgot which one,) "Spare my head, and aim at my heart!" for it must require a great deal of the latter to neutralize the dictation of the former, towards such slips of depravity. But, after all, the children are not half so much to blame as are the parents. "They are not guilty, but unfortunate," as the old song says. Meantime, Sally was endeavoring to kindle a fire; but as she had only some long green poles, much the worse for snow, (he wouldn't cut wood,) the result was, a great deal of smoke, and not much fire.

Poor Sally, she was clad in tattered remnants of old finery—a blue walking dress, with a kind of ornamental *façade* of velvet. Using that word reminds me of a hencoop Millie and I once built behind our smokehouse. Our sticks were very knotty and crooked, but Millie, determined on making the best of it, and also on using a good word, remarked, as she forced them into the ground, that she was glad they were so, as they would make an ornamental *façade*. To which I replied, not wishing to be outdone in the use of good words—If we take the black hen, we shall take her *nolens volens*; and if we take the speckled hen, we shall take *her nolens volens*. There was philosophy in that—it lightened the labor wonderfully. But to return to Sally. Her shoes had originally been Mrs. Smith's *Sunday* boots, but they were now metamorphosed by being cut off at the ankle; they were much too large, and turned up most extravagantly at the toe. "Here Sall," said the mistress, interrupting her, "take this youngun, and let me beat that little fool for starin' so at the young lady." "Yezum," said Sally; and the mother, seizing roughly hold of the child, a little pale girl, with large black melancholy eyes, who stood with her hands crossed behind her, looking at me earnestly, but not saucily, would, no doubt, have done as threatened; but I, "with a hideous outcry rushed between," saying, as I drew her to my bosom, "Annie is a good girl, and never requires whipping, I know." "Tell her all but that." But poor Annie preferred declining, and, nestling down in my arms, she shortly fell asleep in the sweet confidence of an innocent heart. Fain would I have kept her forever from the contagion of evil example; and I almost wished, as I thought of the dark impressions hereafter to be made on the pure leaves of her spirit, mindful of that beautiful stanza—

"She took the cup of life to sip, for bitter 'twas to drain,
And put it meekly from her lip, and went to sleep again,"

that it might be thus with her. "Just put her on the carpet, Patty; it's good enough. Don't hold the great heavy thing; she'll break your arms off; and just see at her eye—there's a sty on it, as big as my fist! Don't you think I took her out to the gate last night, and tried to make her charm it away; but tho' I kep' her there till she 'most froze, she wouldn't do it; so it's no matter if it turns her eye inside out."

"Charm it, Mrs. Smith, how do you mean?"

"Why, la me, did you never hear of that? Go out to the road at night, and say—

'Sty, sty, leave my eye,
And take the first one that passes by'—

and yourn'll go away, and the un that comes along 'll catch it. I'd a made her say it, if I'd had to flay her alive, but I was afraid she'd tell him, and I knowed he'd give me jessy."

Such is a "nursing mother, in whose veins the blood is nectar." She is not a bad sort of woman either; only too vulgar-minded to appreciate the sweetness of household duty. Fancy-ball dresses and "spreein' it," to quote her own language, make the acme of her felicity.

"Mercy, Miss Lee, do put that child down. If you had as many younguns as I have, you'd git tired of seein' 'em."

Here Mrs. Smith was interrupted by the entrance of her worthy lord, who, pausing, folded his arms, looked at me in the most profound astonishment, and then exclaimed, "Glory hallelujah! what the de'il sent you here, Pat?"

"Oh, Smith, how you talk," exclaimed the wife, "but you mustn't mind him." Of course I did not mind it, as I knew the gruff salutation was meant to be very kind; and the gentleman continued—"My wife is devilish lazy, isn't she, or she'd have supper ready?" Here Mrs. Smith went into the kitchen, and Mr. Smith, taking up his second boy, began trotting him violently on his knees, and singing—

"Away down the river, and not far off,
A quahog died of the whooping cough;
Forty pounds of butter, and twenty pounds of cheese,
You'd a killed yourself laughing to hear the nigger sneeze."

Being satisfied with this specimen of his vocal ability, I inquired if he came up in the omnibus. Mr. Smith, who is a specimen of the swaggering braggadocio, and in the habit of abbreviating his sentences, replied, "Yes, I came in the buss—miserable jam—twenty-five inside—ten out—two women on my lap—fact, Mr. Johnsing." Then, by way of bringing out his little son, he remarked to me—"This is a crack boy, Pat, isn't he? only he's a Clay tory. Yes, Sam's a real coon." To which the boy replied—"I aint a Tay tory, nor a toon—I'm a Demotrat!" That was the most wonderful instance of precocity I ever saw; of course I laughed—it was expected of me, and I felt under obligation—and I still think, considering the circumstances, that I should have laughed. Here the flow of mirth was interrupted by the eldest boy, who, coming in with a hot cake in his hand, informed his *pap* that his *mam* wanted us to come out to supper; whereupon, we adjourned to the dining-room.

But the scene that followed, I cannot describe. You have read of Banquo's ghost, that rose at Macbeth's banquet, to push the guests from their stools. Well, the Smith children manifested much the same disposition. But I'm at the bottom of the page, and all the best things, that I had reserved for a climax, crowded out. What a pity!

THE FREE BANKS OF NEW YORK.—There is a movement on foot in New York, to procure the passage of a law requiring all the free banks of that State to redeem their notes at par in the city of New York.

For the National Era.

NOTES ON ILLINOIS—NO. 6.

BY AN OLD SETTLER.

In my last number the fact was exhibited that a petition, asking for the extension of slavery in the Territory of Indiana, which then included Illinois, was presented to Congress in 1804, gained a respectful consideration, and was reported favorably by a Southern slaveholder.

In the Territorial Legislature of 1806, the subject was introduced, and a series of resolutions passed by a majority of members, and sent to Congress by Governor Harrison, who was known then to be in favor of the measure. These resolutions constitute an important item in the history of this country, and of the contest between the principles of slavery and freedom. They are herewith submitted:

"*Resolved, unanimously,* by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of Indiana Territory,* That a suspension of the sixth article of compact between the United States and Territories and States northwest of the river Ohio, passed the 13th day of July, 1787, for the term of ten years, would be highly advantageous to said Territory, and meet the approbation of at least nine-tenths of the good citizens of the same.

"*Resolved, unanimously,** That the abstract question of liberty and slavery is not considered as involved in a suspension of the said article, inasmuch as the number of slaves in the United States would not be augmented by the measure.†

"*Resolved,* That the suspension of the said article would be equally advantageous to the Territory, to the States from whence the negroes would be brought, and to the negroes themselves; to the Territory, because of its situation with regard to the other States. It must be settled by emigrants from those in which slavery is tolerated, or for many years remain in its present situation, its citizens deprived of the greater part of their political rights; and, indeed, of all those which distinguish the American from the citizens and subjects of other Governments. The States which are overburdened with negroes would be benefited, if their citizens could have an opportunity of disposing of the negroes which they cannot comfortably support, or of removing with them to a country abounding with all the necessaries of life; and the negro himself would exchange a scanty pittance of the coarsest food, for a plentiful and nourishing diet; and a situation which admits not the most distant prospect of emancipation for one which presents no considerable obstacle to his wishes.‡

"*Resolved, unanimously,* That the citizens of this part of the former Northwestern Territory consider themselves as having claims upon Congress in regard to the suspension of the said article; because, at the time of the adoption of the ordinance of 1787, slavery was tolerated, and slaves generally possessed by the citizens then inhabiting the country, amounting to at least one-half of the present population of Indiana;§ and because the said ordinance was passed in Congress, when the said citizens were not represented in this body, without their being consulted, and without their knowledge and approbation.

"*Resolved, unanimously,* That from the situation, soil, climate, and productions of the said Territory, it is not believed that the number of slaves would ever bear such a proportion to the white population, as to endanger the internal peace and prosperity of the country.

"*Resolved, unanimously,* That copies of these resolutions be delivered to the Governor of the Territory, to be by him forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with a request that they will lay them before the bodies over which they respectively preside.

"*Resolved, unanimously,* That a copy of these resolutions be delivered to the Delegate from this Territory to Congress; and that he be, and hereby is, instructed to use his best endeavors to obtain a suspension of said article.

"JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"PIERRE MENARD,
"*President pro tem. of the Legislative Council.*"

The late Judge Parke, at that time, was Delegate from the Territory. The resolutions were referred to a committee of which he was chairman. A report was made on the 12th July, 1807, containing the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That it is expedient to suspend, from and after the first day of January, 1808, the sixth article of compact between the United States and the Territory northwest of the Ohio river, passed on the 13th day of July, 1787, for the term of ten years."—*See American State Papers*, vol. xx, p. 478.

Of course the resolution did not pass Congress, but it deserves notice that *South Carolina* (and every other slaveholding State) was as meek as a lamb, in the reception of this Legislative petition, its reference to a committee, and action thereon. There's a "mighty" difference between your bull and my ox. The abominable treason of *nullification* was unknown in those days.

The issue, as already intimated in a preliminary movement, was a political revolution in the Territory, and the next Delegate chosen to Congress was the late Jonathan Jennings, then a young man, who continued to be re-elected till 1816, when the Constitution of Indiana was formed, and Mr. Jennings chosen Governor by a large vote. Illinois became a separate Territory in 1809. In 1800, the population of both divisions was 5,866—that of Indiana 4,651—that of Illinois 1,215. The number of slaves reported by census of the 1800 was 135.

1810—Indiana, 237; Illinois, 168.
1820—Indiana had 190; In 1830, *none.*

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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* This "*unanimously*" is a rhetorical flourish—tradition declares none of the resolutions passed unanimously. They were written as unanimous, and forgotten to be amended. The final issue of sending a Delegate to Congress, in direct opposition to this pro-slavery enterprise, is sufficient comment on the imagination of the draughtsman, about "nine-tenths" being in their favor.

† This is the favorite argument in all cases for the extension of slavery. Its fallacy need not be exposed. Suppose it be carried out through all the United States, would there be no increase of slavery in numbers?

‡ *Humanity to the African race* has ever been the plea for slavery. There is an innate consciousness in human nature throughout Christendom, that tacitly acknowledges the whole system to be radically and fundamentally wrong. Thus, Bartholomew de Las Casas, in the humane feelings by which he was influenced, and his sympathies for the effeminate aborigines of the West India Islands, whom the Spaniards destroyed by thousands, by compelling them to work the gold mines, projected and carried out the policy of importing negro slaves from Africa. Actuated by these humane yet mistaken feelings common to men of ardent temperament, he laid the foundation of African slavery in the Western world. Men of sound and discerning minds still labor under the same hallucination. They are not aware how far self interest operates to blind and mislead the understanding and conscience.

§ This is certainly poetry, or at least *poetic prose.* "One-half" means the whole population residing in the Northwestern Territory (Ohio excepted) in 1787. After some pains, we find that about one family in twenty, who remained after 1787, held slaves. All these continued to hold their slaves, and could sell them at full value to other persons within the Territory. Practically, the ordinance never emancipated slaves; for a recent decision of the Supreme Court in Illinois has only declared those free who were born after the adoption of this law.

CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO., 252 Broadway, are agents for the following Reviews and Magazines, and forward them regularly to all parts of the country:

North American Review, $5 per year; American Journal of Medical Sciences, $5; Silliman's Journal of Science, $5; Christian Examiner, $4; Eclectic Magazine, $6; Littell's Living Age, $6; Journal of the Franklin Institute, $5; Knickerbocker Magazine, $5; Law Library, $10; Democratic Review, $3; American Review, $5; Massachusetts Quarterly Review, $3; Merchants' Magazine, $5; De Bow's Commercial Review, $5; Southern Literary Messenger, $5; Brownson's Quarterly Review, $3; Mrs. Kirkland's Union Magazine, $3; Godey's Lady's Book, $3; Graham's Magazine, $3; Farmer's Library, $5; Monthly Miscellany of Religion and Letters, $2; Parley's Magazine, $1; Child's Friend, $1.50; Playmate, $1.

Reprints.—London Quarterly Review, $3 per year; Edinburgh Review, $3; Westminster and Foreign Review, $3; North British Review, $3—all together, $8; Blackwood's Magazine, $3; Medico-Chirurgical Review, $5.

Imported.—London World of Fashion, $5 per year; Howitt's Journal, $2.50; People's Journal, $5; London Punch, $5; London Art-Union Journal, $7.50.

C. S. F. & Co. also import all the British periodicals, and they will supply individuals, clubs, societies, and public institutions, with whatever periodical works, American or English, they may require. Orders from any part of the world, accompanied by cash, or reference for payment in New York, will be promptly attended to. Jan. 20.

FREE READING ROOM at the Publication Office and Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, No. 22 Spruce street, New York.—The advantages and accommodations of this establishment (superior to any other of the kind in this country) are positively free to all. In addition to all the Liberty party newspapers now published, will be found a variety of others, Anti-Slavery, *favorable*, and Pro-Slavery, comprising, in all, files of nearly one hundred weekly, semi-monthly, and monthly periodicals, published in nineteen of the United States, in Canada, Great Britain, France, and Holland. A special invitation is extended to friends and strangers visiting New York, to spend their leisure time in looking over this extensive collection of useful Information.

The National Era is received at the Reading Room, from Washington, by the earliest mail, and single copies may be purchased every Friday morning.

Nov. 11. WILLIAM HARNED, Office Agent.

JUST PUBLISHED—Causes of National Solicitude: A Sermon preached in the 13th Presbyterian Church, New York, on Thanksgiving Day, November 25, 1847, by Rev. Samuel D. Burchard. A few copies have been secured, and can be purchased only of the subscriber. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Also, "A Discourse delivered at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York, on Thanksgiving Day, the 25th of November, 1847: By Henry Ward Beecher"—a handsome covered pamphlet of 28 pages octavo, which should have a place in the library of every Anti-Slavery man. Price 12 1-2 cents single, $1 per dozen. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 22 Spruce street, New York, by

Jan. 6. WILLIAM HARNED.

BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Cincinnati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the States of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas.

Jan. 6.—tf

SILVER WARE, of every description and style, manufactured by A. E. WARNER, *No. 5 North Gay street, Baltimore.* April 29

CROTON HOTEL—On strict Temperance principles, No. 142 and 144 Broadway, New York; by
May 6.—tf J. LELAND MOORE.

DR. H. STARR'S Office, Liberty street, second door north of Fayette street, west side, Baltimore. April 29.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS.—P. H. WATSON, Attorney and Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C., would inform Inventors and others, that he receives models, prepares specifications and drawings of new inventions, and solicits letters patent for the same, both in this country and in Europe; he also makes researches, furnishes information, and transacts all other business relating to his profession; for which, his charges are moderate.

Persons sending a model, or a sketch made with a pen or pencil, of any new invention, with a short description of the same in a letter, addressed to him, can be informed whether it be *patentable*, and how a patent may be obtained without the expense and inconvenience of a journey to Washington. Those who wish to send models can do so with entire safety, by boxing them up and forwarding them by any of the Expresses which run between this city and almost every part of the country.

Being a practical mechanic, he can readily understand the parts and judge of the utility of an invention, from a rough drawing and description.

All models and confidential communications kept with the most scrupulous care and secrecy.

Those who may visit this city, to make personal examinations of the models of patented inventions, records, &c., preparatory to applying for letters patent for their own inventions, would find it to their advantage to call upon him immediately upon their arrival, as he can furnish them with such information as will greatly facilitate the transaction of their business, and materially aid them in securing their rights.

Persons are frequently subjected to long and tedious delay and accumulated expenses, in obtaining patents, in consequence of having their papers and drawings imperfectly or improperly prepared; and when obtained, after so much trouble and cost, the patent often fails to protect the invention, from the same causes which produced the delay. All these difficulties may be avoided by the employment of a competent and faithful agent residing at the seat of Government, where he has daily access to the models and specifications of patented inventions, and other sources of information that do not exist elsewhere, which enables him to draw up specifications that will amply secure the just claims of the inventor, and at the same time avoid an interference with old inventions. By this means the rejection of an application is prevented, and a strong and valid patent insured.

For evidence of his competency and integrity, he would respectfully refer to all persons for whom he has transacted business.

Office on F street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, opposite the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
N. B. Letters must be post paid. Dec. 30.—4t

MRS. R. M. OGDEN will reopen the school recently in charge of Miss A. M. Billing, on Monday, 3d January, at Mrs. Billing's residence, on Ninth street. The English branches generally will be taught. Dec. 30.—3t

COLLEGE and School Text Books, published or in press, by D. Appleton & Co., New York:

I. *Greek and Latin.*—Arnold's First Latin Book, 12mo, 50 cents; Arnold's Second Latin Book and Practical Grammar, 12mo, 50 cents—or two volumes bound in one, 75 cents; Arnold's Cornelius Nepos, with notes, 12mo, 62 cents; Arnold's First Greek Book, 62 cents; Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, 12mo, 75 cents; Arnold's Greek Reading Book, 12mo; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, 12mo $1; Cicero's Select Orations, notes by Johnson, 12mo, in press. (Others of Arnold's Classical series in preparation.) Cæsar's Commentaries, notes by Spencer, 12mo, in press; Cicero, De Senectute and De Amicitia, notes by Johnson, 12mo, in press; Cicero, De Officiis, notes by Thatcher, in press; Sewell's Classical Speaker, edited by Reid, 12mo, in press; Livy, with notes by Lincoln, 12mo, $1; Sallust, with notes by Butler, 12mo, in press.

II. *French.*—Collot's Dramatic French Reader, 12mo, $1; De Fiva's Elementary French Reader, 16mo, 50 cents; Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French, edited by J. L. Jewett, 12mo, $1; Key to do., 75 cents; Rowan's Modern French Reader, 12mo, 75 cents; Surenne's French Pronouncing Dictionary, 12mo, $1.50.

III. *German.*—Adler's Progressive German Reader, 12mo, $1; Hilpert and Flugel's German and English and English and German Dictionary, compiled from the best authorities, one volume large 8vo, in press; the same, abridged, 16mo, in press; Ollendorff's New Method of Learning German, edited by G. J. Adler, 12mo, $1.50; Key to do., 75 cents.

IV. *Italian.*—Forresti's Italian Reader, 12mo, $1; Ollendorff's New Method of Learning Italian, edited by F. Forresti, 12mo, $1.50; Key to do., 75 cents.

V. *Spanish.*—Ollendorff's New Method of Learning Spanish, one volume 12mo, nearly ready; a new Spanish Reader, in press; a new Spanish and English Dictionary, in press.

VI. *Hebrew.*—Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar, edited by Rodiger, translated from the best German edition, by Conant, 8vo, $2.

VII. *English.*—Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, 12mo, $1.25; Graham's English Synonyms, edited by Professor Reid, of Pennsylvania University, 12mo, $1; Guizot's History of Civilization, notes by Professor Henry, of New York University, 12mo, $1; Keightley's Mythology of Greece and Rome, 18mo, 42 cents; Mandeville's Course of Reading for Common Schools and Lower Academies, 12mo, 75 cents; Mandeville's Introduction to the above, 18mo, 37 cents; Reid's Dictionary of the English Language, with Derivations, &c., 12mo. Jan. 20.

DOMESTIC SEMINARY, *Clinton, N. Y.*—The subscriber will open, on the 18th day of September, the above institution, in the buildings formerly occupied by him as a seminary for young ladies. Special attention will be given to the health, habits, and manners of the pupils, as well as to their intellectual and moral improvement. Able teachers will be employed, and a high character maintained in all those respects which render an institution attractive to young ladies seeking a superior education, and to parents who are solicitous for the highest welfare of their children. Circulars furnished on application. H. H. KELLOGG,
Sept. 30.—3w Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y.

GREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 *South Calvert street.*—On hand, and made to order, every known size and shape of Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows, in any quantity, and of such quality as has won for the subscriber the justly merited name of keeping the best, sweetest, and cheapest feather beds in all Baltimore. Also on hand, and made to order, all sizes of Hair, Moss, Husk, Wool, Cotton, and Straw Mattresses and Palliasses. In store, a large assortment of newest patterns Paper Hangings, suitable for parlors, halls, dining rooms, chambers, &c. Paper Hanging done at a moment's notice. Upholstering done in all its branches.
N. B. Prices low, terms cash, and one price asked.
April 29.—tf W. P. SPENCER.

TO THE LADIES.—THOMAS H. STANFORD, *southeast corner of Saratoga and Green streets, Baltimore,* keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, the most fashionable Ladies, Misses, and Children's Shoes, of every description and material, and of the best quality, at the following low charges, reduced from his former prices. He sells nothing but his own make; consequently, he is prepared to warrant what he sells to be good.
Thick Soles.—Gaiters, $2 to $2.25; Half Gaiters, $1.50 to $1.75; F. Boots, $1.25; Jefferson's and Ties, $1.12 1-2.
Thin Soles.—Tip and Ties, 70 cents to $1, White Satin $1.37; Black Satin, $1.25; Clash, $1.
Misses and Children's in proportion. Satin Shoes made for $1, when the ladies furnish the satin. April 22.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., *Attorney and Counsellor at Law,* Columbus, Ohio. Office up stairs in Herencourt's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to. Jan. 28.

THE *Proprietors of the Gay street Chair Ware Rooms* would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand a very splendid assortment of Parlor and other Chairs, comprising mahogany, maple, walnut, and a variety of imitation wood colors. They would request persons disposed to purchase to give them a call, as their assortment is not surpassed, if equalled, by any establishment in the city. They would also inform shipping merchants, that they have also on hand Shipping Chairs of all kinds; also, Bronze, Split Cane, Cane Seats, Tops, Chair Stuff, &c.; all which they are willing to sell on most accommodating terms.
Baltimore, April 22. A. & J. B. MATHIOT.

GATES ACADEMY, MARLBOROUGH, MASS.—The next term at this Institution will commence on Tuesday, December 7th, to continue fifteen weeks.

Tuition in English, thirty-three cents per week; and in the languages, five cents per week additional for each language. Students can be accommodated in the family of the Preceptor for two dollars per week. This charge includes board, washing, &c.

The undersigned will furnish satisfactory references, if applied to by letter.
Dec. 2—4t O. W. ALBEE, Preceptor.

THOMAS BUTLER, *Boot and Shoe Maker,* may still be found at his old stand, No. 225 Pratt street, Baltimore, prepared to manufacture the cheapest and best work, for ladies or gentlemen. April 29.

BEERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, *Third street, north of Pennsylvania avenue, and near the Railroad Depot, Washington City.* Prices to suit the times. April 29.—tf

STANLEY MATTHEWS, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law,* Cincinnati. Office on Main street, below Columbia over the office of the Washington Insurance Co. Jan. 7.

DR. JOHN ROSE, *Botanic Physician, and Practitioner of Electro-Magnetism,* may be found at his office, 227 West Pratt street, Baltimore, until 9 A. M., and between 12 and 2 and after 5 P. M., unless professionally engaged.
April 22.

SPENCER & NORTH, *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,* Syracuse, New York.
Office, Standard Buildings. ISRAEL S. SPENCER.
Jan. 28.—tf JOHN W. NORTH.

JUST PUBLISHED, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, "Letters to Professor Stowe and Dr. Bacon, on God's Real Method with Great Social Wrongs, in which the Bible is vindicated from grossly erroneous interpretations. By Amos A. Phelps."

The numerous friends of the respected author will be glad to know that this important work, in the revision of which he spent the last days of his life, is now published in a large 12mo form, on fine paper, and with handsome type, making a volume of 168 pages. With a view to its extensive circulation, the work has been stereotyped, and is offered for sale at the low price of 37 1-2 cents bound in cloth, or 25 cents in pamphlet form, which can be sent by mail at a charge of 7 1-2 cents for postage.

The usual discount to booksellers.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 22 Spruce street, New York, by WILLIAM HARNED,
Dec. 23. Publishing Agent.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—This valuable monthly, published at New York, under the editorial care of the Rev. John Marsh, Corresponding Secretary and Supervisor of the Executive Committee, will commence its twelfth volume on the 1st of January. It invites the subscription of gentlemen of reading and reflection in all parts of the country; promising able editorial articles, suited to the times; the best selections, statistics, facts, temperance correspondence and intelligence from all parts of the world, in a style and dress equal to the best publications of the day.

Terms—one dollar, single copy; five dollars for ten copies, sent to one direction. Money sent in the mail at the risk of the publisher. Direct, "Journal of Temperance Union, New York." Dec. 23.—3t

WM. GUNNISON, *General Commission Merchant,* 101 *Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.* Dec. 23.—1y

A LOT OF GUNS, *the largest and best selected in the market.*—Among them are a large number of Chance & Son's make, so celebrated for strong and correct shooting. They can be stripped and examined, and, after a fair trial should they not prove to be as represented, they can be exchanged. A great variety of everything appertaining to the business. Blunt & Sime's celebrated *six-shooters*, at reduced prices, together with a large assortment of Pistols, of various patterns. Rifles made to order at the shortest notice, and sold low for cash.
JAS. H. MERRILL, *Practical Gun Maker,*
April 29.—tf 65 *South street, one door north of Pratt.*

NEW BOOKS, *at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 22 Spruce street, New York.*

Life of Benjamin Lundy—316 pages, 12mo; bound in muslin; with a portrait by Warner, and a beautiful colored map of California, Texas, Mexico, and part of the United States; including his journeys to Texas and Mexico, and a notice of the Revolution in Hayti. Price 75 cents.

Facts for the People—a pamphlet of 142 pages—a compilation from the writings of Hon. William Jay, Hon. J. R. Giddings, J. G. Palfrey, and others, on the relations of the United States Government to Slavery, and embracing a history of the Mexican War, its origin and objects. By Loring Moody of Boston, Massachusetts. Price 20 cents.

The Young Man—or Lectures for the Times. By Rev. William W. Patton, Hartford, Connecticut. 214 pages, 12mo, bound in muslin. Price 62 1-2 cents.

Argument on Sectarianism—by Gerrit Smith—an octavo pamphlet of 38 pages. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Picture of Slavery—for Youth—by the author of "the Branded Hand," &c. 36 pages, 12mo, with several engravings. Price 8 cents.

New Tracts, at eighty cents per hundred.
No. 1. Slavery and the Slave Trade at the Nation's Capital.
No. 2. Facts for the People of the Free States.
No. 3. Catechism of the Mexican War.
No. 4. Shall we give Bibles to 3,000,000 of American Slaves?
For sale, as above, by WILLIAM HARNED,
July 22. 22 Spruce street, Agent.

LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lard. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

New Series of Reading Books, by Joshua Leavitt, author of Leavitt's Easy Lessons.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 23 Cornhill, Bookseller's Row, Boston, have in course of publication one of the most valuable and elegant series of Readers for Common Schools which have ever been offered to the educators of youth. They will be comprised in four Books, as follows:

The Primer or First Book, or Little Lessons for Little Learners, containing 72 pages 18mo, elegantly illustrated with numerous designs by Mallory, printed on new type and superior paper, and bound in full cloth, with gilt sides, making a serviceable, elegant, and attractive book for a child.

The Second Book, or Leavitt's Easy Lessons, is a work which has been so universally approved by the best teachers in New England for twenty years past, that no further recommendation is needed. This is substantially the same work, with a *new Introduction*. In its external appearance, however, it is very unlike its predecessors. The present edition is printed from new type, on superior paper, and is elegantly and substantially bound in embossed morocco, with cloth sides and gilt title, and is a volume of 180 pages 18mo.

The Third Reader is of the same general character as the Easy Lessons, but more advanced, intended for older scholars. The sprightly and attractive style and spirit of the Second Book runs through the Third. Great care has been taken, in the selection of pieces, to get such as are calculated to interest the youthful mind, believing that it is next to impossible to teach a child to read well from a heavy, dull, prosy, uninteresting text book. This volume is a 12mo of 240 pages, printed and bound in the best manner.

The Fourth Reader is intended for the higher classes in common schools, and contains pieces of a still higher character than those in the preceding books. The author has studiously avoided the introduction into this volume of extracts from *elaborate essays, speeches, dissertations,* &c., and has aimed to meet the wants of the *scholar in the school room.* He has selected and arranged such pieces as he believes are calculated to arouse and inspirit a school, and make good readers; and has rejected many pieces of sterling character, and of great literary merit, deeming them altogether above the comprehension of the mass of scholars in our common schools. This volume will be ready about the 1st September.

The attention of teachers and school committees is particularly called to the *elegant and substantial style* of this series of Readers, to the *paper, printing, and binding*, and also to the *very low price* at which the publishers have determined to sell them. We hope for large sales, and shall be satisfied with small profits. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
Sept. 23.—3mif Boston, Mass.

THE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT IN BOSTON.

FOR years, the first and only house which has adhered to that popular system of

Low Prices for Gentlemen's Clothing,

Is that widely known and universally celebrated Clothing Emporium,

OAK HALL—GEO. W. SIMMONS, *Proprietor.*

The excellence of the plan which he originally designed, and which has been by him so successfully prosecuted, is not only appreciated by the public, but to some extent approved by the Trade—at least so far as the imitations lately introduced give evidence of their approbation of the only true and perfect system, which insures to buyers every description of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
AT THE VERY LOWEST SCALE OF PRICES!

The elegant display of goods at *Simmons's Oak Hall*, embracing the latest importations from London and Paris, are manufactured under his own personal superintendence and direction, and affords to gentlemen who would save upon old prices, full thirty to forty per cent. in the purchase of a good suit of clothes, well cut and well made, a complete opportunity of selecting from the largest stock every variety of elegant Clothing and Dress Goods now in the United States, and which may be had by citizens and strangers; in addition to a superb assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
At lower rates than can be purchased at any other establishment on the face of the globe, and at prices less than ever before offered, even at Simmons's.

P. S. Wholesale traders, look to this. Thousands of dozens of Coats, Pants, Vests, and furnishing goods, cheap.
☞ Entrance at No. 32 Oak Hall, Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 38, Ann street, near the head of Merchant's Row, Boston.
Nov. 4.—3m

THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1848, compiled by the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, and published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, contains, in addition to the usual calculations, astronomical tables, &c., a great variety of important facts and statistics, bearing directly upon the subject of slavery, not to be found in any other publication, and prepared with special reference to the present position of the question in this country. In the confident expectation of a large demand, the work has been handsomely stereotyped, and printed on good paper; and, to secure its extensive circulation, the wholesale price has been fixed at the following reduced rates: 250 copies, or upwards, at $30 per thousand; 100 or 200 copies, at $3.50 per hundred; 50 copies for $2; 25 copies for $1.

All orders must be accompanied by the cash, and designate *the mode of conveyance* by which they are to be forwarded. Post office stamps may be sent for fractions of a dollar.

The friends of universal emancipation are earnestly called upon to aid in giving this valuable Anti-Slavery document a circulation commensurate with its merits, and its peculiar adaptation to the present state of things in this country.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Office and Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, No. 22 Spruce street, New York, by
WILLIAM HARNED, Publishing Agent.
☞ Anti-Slavery papers will please copy. Oct. 14.

TREES.—*Commercial Garden and Nursery of Parsons & Co., Flushing, near New York.*—This establishment now covers an area of more than seventy acres, and the proprietors are enabled to furnish, on the most reasonable terms, every desirable variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, &c. During the past year, their collection has been enriched by many novelties from Europe, which will be found worthy the attention of amateurs. Dealers will be supplied on liberal terms. Catalogues furnished gratis, on application *by mail* to the proprietors, or *personally* at 10 Pine street, New York. Sept. 16.—8t

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—No. 1 Lard Oil, for Lamps; No. 2, for Woollens and Machinery—in good shipping order. The following letter speaks of its quality:

"I have made full trial of the No. 2 Lard Oil, which I purchased of thee, and am happy to state that I can speak decidedly in its praise. I have used it on wool of different grades, from the common or native to the full-blood merino, in the process of manufacturing cloth, and find it a better article of No. 2 than I have at any time heretofore used. I have also found it equally excellent in lamps for shop lights."

For sale by
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
June 24. No. 33 Water street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. HALL, *Designer and Engraver, No. 8 Eutaw street, opposite the Eutaw House, Baltimore.*—Drawings of Buildings, Machinery, Specifications for the Patent Office, &c. Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Copperplate Engraving, executed at the shortest notice. Patterns for Castings made, Brands and Stencils cut to order. *Drawing School.*—Instruction given in the art of Drawing. April 22.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, *Draper and Tailor, Fayette st., first door east of Howard street, Baltimore,* respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which he will make up to order in a superior manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Making and trimming done in the best style for those who prefer finding their own cloth. All work done at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. April 22—1y

JOHN JOLLIFFE, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law.* Office on the east side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Collections carefully attended to.

Refer to Thomas H. Minor, Dr. Dr. G. Bailey, Neff & Bro. T. Kirby, Esq., Blachly & Simpson, C. Donaldson & Co., Cincinnati; Hon. J. W. Price, Hon. J. J. McDowell, Hillsborough, Ohio; A. W. Fagin, St. Louis; J. J. Coombs, Gallipolis; N. Barrier, Esq., West Union, Ohio; Dr. A. Brower, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; S. Galloway, Columbus, Ohio; Col. J. Taylor, Newport, Kentucky; Gen. R. Collins, Maysville, Kentucky.
Jan. 7.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, *Bellhanger, Locksmith, and Smith in General,* may be found at the old stand, No. 113 Front street, opposite the Stone Tavern, Baltimore. Bells put up in the country at the shortest notice, and on the most approved plan. April 29.—tf

WINDOW SHADES.—GEORGE FAYAUX has removed his Painting Rooms to the southeast corner of South and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will continue to receive orders for painting the fashionable *Transparent Window Shades*, which have had so much preference to any other Blind since their introduction into this country from Europe. In addition to the Window Shades, he will also continue the Decoration of Stores and Halls. Signs lettered, Banners and Flags for Military and Fire Companies, &c. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage from those who may be desirous of obtaining any articles in his line. We have a stock of Window Shades, of the latest style, from $1 to $25 per pair. April 22.

NO. 37 CHEAPSIDE.—J. D. ARMSTRONG & THORNTON, *Tobacco and Cigar Warehouse.* Tobacco in large and small packages; Cigars in packages of 50, 100, 125, and 250.
April 29.—tf

PATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurately and promptly prepared and attended to.
Aug. 26. S. A. PEUGH, Washington, D. C.

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPOTS; awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.
Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut street; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania avenue; Petersburg, Virginia, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main street; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church street. Jan. 7.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Leach, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, North Charles street, opposite St. Paul's church, Baltimore, attends to all Dental operations in the best manner, and at very reasonable prices. Having facilities not possessed by any other person in his profession, he is enabled to insert the best Porcelain Teeth at about one-half the usual prices, and in a style which, for appearance, adaptation, or durability, cannot be surpassed. Decayed Teeth stopped by filling, and every plug warranted permanent. The *Letheon* administered in Surgical operations, when desired. Extracting Teeth under its influence, 50 cents; or without this, 25 cents.

N. B.—Persons who have lost all their upper teeth may have a set of from six to eight made by Dr. L. so as to be worn on the bare gum, without clasps or springs, and warranted to answer the desired purpose. Dec. 2.

J. B. WHEATON, *Wholesale and Retail Druggist,* keeps constantly on hand a well-selected assortment of drugs and medicines, chemicals, paints, oils, dye stuffs, window glass and putty, large glass for pictures, artists' prepared colors, artists' brushes, pencils, crayons, water colors, &c.
Also, a few choice Groceries.
Corner of Broad and High streets, Columbus, Ohio.
Nov. 18.—5t

JUST PUBLISHED—"Slaveholding Examined in the Light of the Holy Bible, by William Henry Brisbane, a servant of Jesus Christ." For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Depository of the American and foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Price, bound in muslin, 37 1-2 cents single, $3 per dozen; in paper covers, 25 cents single, $2.25 per dozen.

Orders for Anti-Slavery Publications must enclose the cash, designate how the books are to be sent, and be addressed to WILLIAM HARNED,
Nov. 11. 22 Spruce street, New York.

MAULDEN PERINE'S *Earthenware Pottery, corner of Pine and Lexington streets, Baltimore.* All wares delivered in any part of the city, free of cartage. April 29.

JOHN G. WILMOT, *Paper Hanger and Upholsterer,* No. 96 Baltimore street, near Holliday street, is prepared to do all kinds of Paper Hanging and Upholstering, at the shortest notice. Superior Venitian Blinds made to order; also Husk, Moss, and Hair Mattresses. Country merchants supplied on very reasonable terms. April 29.

MOUNT PLEASANT BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR BOYS, *Amherst, Massachusetts; Rev. J. A. Nash, Principal.*—The winter session of this school will commence on Wednesday, November 3, and will continue till April 1, 1848—five months. Pupils are received from eight to sixteen years of age. The number is limited to twenty-five. Catalogues and circulars, containing, together with a list of the pupils and their residences, a statement of the character, plan, and object of the school, may be obtained by addressing the Principal, at Amherst, Mass. Sept. 16.—8t

RICHARD MASON, *Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,* has permanently located his establishment in the Washington Hall Building, No. 5 South Front street, near Baltimore street, where he is prepared to serve old or new customers, on the most favorable terms, and with despatch.
April 29.